

## Israel's WMD Propaganda War

Posted on March 28, 2017 by apunked

# Introduction

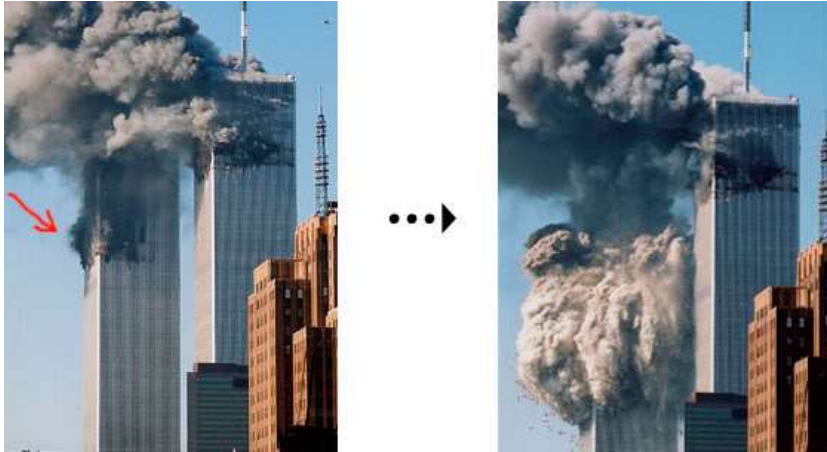


There is a constant barrage of propaganda these days coming out of Israel about North Korea, Syria, Iran and Hezbollah, accusing them of all kinds of chemical weapons-related terrorism, or their intent to do such terrorism, and claims that they are heavily engaged in research in order to carry out terrorism on other nations, especially on Israel and the US. This propaganda has been going on for years, and it is always the same people who are creating it and pushing it. Worryingly, the propaganda has intensified of late.

The purpose of the propaganda is to scare Americans and the people of nations allied with it into thinking they are going to be attacked by the “Axis of Evil” nations (as George W. Bush quaintly calls them) with terrorism, including chemical weapons terrorism. Without any proof, the countries are accused of the most heinous of crimes, including experimenting on disabled children and labor camp inmates, using poisoned cabbages, in the case of the DPRK. It just so turns out that these countries that are the subject of this relentless campaign of slander by Israel all happen to be in Israel’s cross-hairs politically speaking. It would be in Israel’s interests for these countries to be vilified and attacked by the US.

The people who make these accusations can mostly be found in the Israeli intelligence community and mainstream media companies of the West, especially the US. The media companies are, in the main, the same private media companies that support the government narrative about 9/11: that plane strikes, and

the ensuing fires that broke out due to the plane strikes, caused the collapses of Towers 1, 2 and 7 of the World Trade Center, although WTC Building 7 was not even hit by a plane.



*On the left is shown the extent of fire in the South Tower moments before it collapses (right)*

These are also the same media companies that assert that a Vietnamese woman and an Indonesian woman knowingly applied VX toxin, a fast-acting nerve agent, to the bare palms of their hands to kill a North Korean national in the open, in the view of dozens of CCTV security cameras at an international airport terminal, as part of an assassination plot, that was supposedly ‘masterminded’ by the DPRK’s leader Kim Jong Un.

Furthermore, according to the Malaysian authorities, the women willingly participated in this murder plot, which employed VX toxin as the murder weapon. VX is one of the most lethal toxins known to man. Contact with bare skin of one-third of a drop of this poison, the equivalent of a 10mg dose of the toxin, is sufficient to cause death. The women, who coated their hands with this toxin, suffered no serious health effects, in contrast to the alleged victim, who died a short time later, as claimed by Malaysian authorities.

The scenario as described by Malaysian authorities is not possible as a perusal of the pharmacology of VX shows ([link 1](#), [link 2](#)). The assassination of an individual whose name was Kim Chol, according to his passport, was a patently obvious and clumsy attempt to frame North Korea. The speculation made by some people that a binary poison was used, which they claim enabled the two women to survive the poisoning attack, is also implausible since the second woman would have been exposed to the combined toxin and would have become immediately sick, if not died quickly, after contact with the combined poison.

This incident can be seen as the prelude to a much more sinister false flag attack on the US and allies of the US, that is probably scheduled to take place by the end of the year (2017), and will be done to justify Zionist Axis aggression against North Korea.

The number of false flags against North Korea has increased of late. The false flags have swung into cyber terror territory in a major way in recent days. The cyber false flag attacks began with the Sony hacking that was blamed on North Korea, but which are seen by many observers within the industry as an ‘inside job’.

Hardly a week passes by these days without North Korea being accused of a terrorist act by Western and South Korean media. Most recently, North Korea has been accused of committing theft of a central bank, stealing \$81 million from Bangladesh's account at the NY Federal Reserve, and also committing thefts using hacking at about 30 other financial institutions. North Korea is also blamed for causing disruption to the South Korean subway system in the past week. All of these accusations emerge right on the heels of the Malaysian incident.

Old cases of terror that North Korea was supposed to have done, such as the Cheonan explosion that killed 46 South Korean sailors, are being dredged up.

This resembles the flurry of media activity about Al Qaeda in the months leading up to the September 11 false flag attacks of 2001. The media focused on Al Qaeda intensely, putting an Al Qaeda "terror" story on the front page almost every day.

This media focus can be seen as a technique of "priming" people: sending them subliminal, as well as overt messages, for deliberate consumption—messages about a certain party being a threat to these people's well-being and safety. This is done so that when a major attack occurs, the people, who have been primed to think in a certain way, will be more willing to believe that the attack was done by the person or group that has been in the media spotlight for weeks and months previously.

Many people have stated that they were not surprised that Al Qaeda "attacked America on September 11". This is unlikely to be due to special powers of prediction these people have, but more probably due to their having paid close attention to the media, especially to news about world politics, more than other people, and so probably absorbed these subliminal and overt messages to a greater extent than others, and therefore were more ready to accept the narrative that Al Qaeda and Bin Laden were terrorists who had grievances against the US—grievances that apparently were so great that they wanted to commit suicide attacks on the people of America. In other words, many people had absorbed the brainwashing messages they had been fed, and their minds were shaped to think in such a way that they would easily be led to accept conclusions many mainstream media companies and western governments made about the identity of the culprits in the September 11 attacks.

The same priming process is taking place right now, but this time with another nation as the target. In North Korea's case, the terror that it is being associated with is chemical weapons terror and cyber terror.

These associations are likely to be clues that the next major false flag that Israel does will involve chemical weapons and cyber terror, and will be done on countries whose governments are known to be antagonistic toward and hostile to North Korea—namely, South Korea, Japan and the US, and that North Korea will be blamed.

Most of the reports below from "BioTerrorBible" about "Axis of Evil" nations and terror are not supported by solid facts or evidence.

Many of the wildest claims about North Korea come from North Korean defectors. It would be reasonable to assume that many defectors have a motive to exaggerate or make up stories about the country they have defected from. The sympathy and the support, including financial benefits, they receive are some of

the types of secondary gain that can be obtained if they paint North Korea in the blackest light possible. In addition, the defectors may be running away from something illegal they have done. Perhaps some of these defectors decided to defect as a way of avoiding punishment.

Since there is no way to check the validity of the stories of these people, taking at face value what is essentially hearsay, and treating the claims made by these people as fact, which the governments of South Korea and the West routinely do, shows that trial by media and by kangaroo court is a concept that is alive and well in Western nations and in some nations of Asia these days. It would seem that the US and the nations allied with it have not progressed much since the days of Salem witch hunts and the witch hunts of the McCarthy era, judging by the actions of the governments and many media companies of these nations.

The things that many US media outlets and intelligence fronts like DEBKA say are proof that these nations are doing chemical warfare and are preparing to do chemical and biological terror on citizens of the West would not pass the usual tests of proof. Also, the fact that these bodies often echo each other in their slanted reporting is evidence of collaboration among them. These reports that emanate from these sources have all the hallmarks of a coordinated campaign of vilification.

It seems these groups operate on the principle that the more accusations that are made, the more likely some of them will stick. The reporting seems to be of very low quality, and the veracity of many of the claims is questionable.

The most dubious claims appear to come from Christian groups, often the evangelical kind. A video is being circulated by Israel-supporters and certain Western and Korean Christian groups, that purportedly proves that poison experiments are being done by North Korea on disadvantaged groups among its populations. However, when the videos are viewed, the only “proof” that emerges are hearsay claims by defectors. Other similar “proof” consists of pictures of purple cabbages that can be found on the internet, photos of Asian children, and black and white photos showing people from the Korean War era.

As North Korea is a secular country that has a policy of not encouraging backwards superstitions and cults among its populace, it can be seen that these Christian groups, which appear to have strong connections with and influence from American groups, may be fabricating these claims, out of misguided religious fanaticism and delusional beliefs, bordering on paranoia, that they are victims of persecution by the North Korean government. Such was the case during the period of the Salem witch trials when many Christians believed that “witches” were plotting against the people in the community and had to be punished. Many stories were made up in order to frame the so-called “witches” during these hunts, an episode of bigotry and hysteria that remains a dark stain on America’s and Christianity’s history.

The continuous vilification of the nations of Syria, Iran, and North Korea and of other groups and nations that are on the opposite end of the political spectrum to the US and its allies, particularly Israel, smacks of a smear campaign.

The lack of substantive evidence for many of their claims, and the clearly biased judgments that are made on the basis of very flimsy evidence in many cases, as well as the whitewashing of Israel’s actions with regards to its chemical and nuclear weapons programs, point to a set-up of these nations, with the end-

goal of making them the patsies of a false flag that involves the deaths of hundreds to thousands of people, for the purpose of justifying an attack on them.

The railroading turns these nations into “rogue nations”, even though they have stated many times that they merely want to defend their sovereignty in the current age of nuclear, chemical and biological warfare, against superpowers that want to rob them of their sovereignty and self-determination.

North Korea was subject to intense napalm carpet bombings during the Korean War, a war that reduced its population by about a fifth, with an estimated four million North Korean people killed. Hardly a single building stood in many places in North Korea by the end of the war. The carpet bombing of North Korea was unprecedented in history, although the US media kept the fact of this hidden. Maybe this is the real reason why the Korean War is called the Forgotten War by America. More bombs were dropped on North Korea than all the bombs used in the Pacific theater of operations in WWII.

The North Korean people, who suffered this level of destruction and brutality during the Korean War, were also victims of the Japanese during the Japanese occupation. Japan used South Korean collaborators to hunt down Korean resistance fighters, who were mostly North Korean in origin. Some of these resistance fighters, after capture, were subject to inhumane experiments, including experiments that involved vivisection (no anesthetic was used).

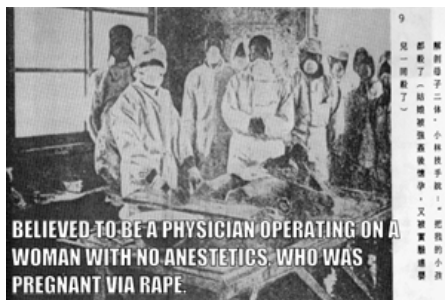


Image from [China Underground](#)

The activities of Unit 731 have been well-documented. After the Second World War, American authorities took the records of the vivisection experiments, many of which involved North Korean resistance fighters (as well as Chinese resistance fighters and USSR citizens), and put them into American archives, deeming the experiments as useful for them, and the results worth studying. The head of the unit, Ishii Shiro, and other ranking officials, escaped prosecution, when they were given immunity by the American government ([link 1](#), [link 2](#)).

Americans were accused by North Koreans and Chinese of using bacteriological warfare in North Korea during the Korean War, a charge that the US government denies to this day.

“In the winter of 1952, Yun Chang Bin recalls, the American bombers flying overhead had become a fact of life. The small detachment of Chinese ‘volunteers’ stationed in his village, Hwanjin, 40 miles north-east of Pyongyang, was not a worthwhile target for the US forces supporting the South Korean regime, so rural life went on much as it had done for

generations. Oxen ploughed the fields and the local people – those who had not been conscripted into the North Korean military – worked together tending to the rice crops.

But then, one afternoon in early March, Yun was walking home from school when he saw Chinese troops on their hands and knees in the fields. Standing close to the same spot today, he indicates with a sweep of his hand where they were collecting small objects from the frozen ground.

‘There were about 30 or 40 of the Chinese volunteer troops spread out across the field,’ Yun, now 72, says. ‘They were wearing masks and gloves and some of them had brooms. They were sweeping up something from the ground and others were picking it up and putting it on a fire.’

Curious, Yun approached the soldiers and asked some of the adults who had gathered what was going on. He recalls being told, ‘They are catching flies. They came out of the bombs dropped by the American bastards.’

The bombs, Yun explained, had opened – rather than detonated, as conventional weapons would have done – after hitting the ground and released thousands of insects, the like of which Yun had never seen before ...” [LINK](#).

There are claims that US germ warfare, which North Koreans and Chinese say was conducted on them during the Korean War by the US, was connected to Japan’s Unit 731.

While senior members of the unit are said to have returned to civilian life in Japan – in some cases rising to head key pharmaceutical corporations – Ishii, it has been claimed, was retained by the US military as an adviser. Several former members of Unit 731 have told Prof Mori that Ishii and at least two of his top researchers travelled to Korea after the outbreak of the conflict to advise the Americans on strategy, a claim repeated in Japan’s Asahi newspaper in March 1952. [LINK](#)

So, while there is no evidence that the research on chemical and biological weapons conducted by North Korea and its allies is as advanced as that of America or Israel’s, and no proof exists that the North Koreans and its allies are intending to use such research, if any exists in the first place, for anything other than defensive purposes, the propaganda war against these nations continues to be waged by Israeli intelligence units like DEBKA, with a probably sinister motive—to use chemical and biological weapons in false flag terror attacks on a previously primed population of the US or allied nations, who have come to believe that North Korea is a country that has intentions to commit offensive war, including terror attacks, on their nations.

Many of the claims made by DEBKA et al lack proof. In many cases, the accusers can be seen walking the thin line between plausibility and fantasy, tottering on the edge, and falling into the territory of hysteria and silliness. The Malaysian poisoning incident, with claims made by Malaysian authorities that defy the laws of science, is one such instance of this.

It should be noted as well that the same groups of people who sound the alarm about the North Korean “threat” to American lives, almost on a daily basis, hardly ever talk about the very real threat of Israel’s chemical weapons arsenal to the world—an arsenal, which was revealed by the El Al plane crash in Bijlmer (Schiphol Airport, Bijlmermeer) in 1992, to have been very substantial and advanced. It was also



revealed during an enquiry into this crash that the US had been supplying Israel with precursor chemicals to make chemical weapons. There is also the threat that Israel's nuclear weapons arsenal presents to the world—see the Samson Option ([link](#)).

Since technological expertise in the toxic chemical manufacturing sector is advanced in the US, it can be presumed that Israel has been depending on the US to supply it with the many specialty chemicals it needed to manufacture toxic chemicals for use in warfare, as well as use in false flag attacks on its allies. A false flagging nation can use the chemicals to frame another nation. For example, it may plant the chemicals on bodies. Or the chemicals could simply be placed somewhere in the nation's territory and be "discovered".

It should also be remembered that the Aum attack on subway riders happened in 1995, three years after the Schiphol El Al plane crash. Some media outlets now even accuse North Korea of being connected to that attack, and issue warnings of the nature that "North Korea could use sarin on more people in the future". [LINK](#)

North Korea has also been accused of doing the Cheonan attack. Based on this attack, the same groups of people who often accuse North Korea of planning terror attacks, assert that North Korea is a terrorist nation, and give it this label, repeating the charges tirelessly in media reports about North Korea.

However, it looks increasingly like the Cheonan attack was a false flag attack: the rocket that was said to have been involved in the attack was not of North Korean manufacture, but of German make. Some speculate that the attack was a false flag attack done by Israel, using a rocket that it had received from Germany, a nation that is still sending billions of dollars' worth of reparations to it, including reparations in the form of weapons.

It would seem that if Israel was indeed responsible for this attack that killed 46 sailors, one of the purposes of the false flag attack was to make future accusations made about North Korea more plausible. If the Cheonan attack was thought by the public to have been done by North Korea, the public would be more likely to believe that other attacks, that were actually false flag attacks, like Cheonan, had been done by North Korea as well.

And there is evidence, such as the mismatch between the recovered rocket and the schematics of North Korean torpedoes, as well as discrepancies in the writing on the rocket, that the Cheonan attack was a false flag ([link](#)) .

A North Korean, Kim Myeong Cheol, claims North Koreans do not use the same language as South Koreans do to write "No. 1", which was written by hand in Korean written script on the torpedo ([Asia Times](#)). In addition, it looks as if the letters were written (with a magic marker seemingly) on top of the rust ([WillyLoman](#)).

The spotlight on the so-called terrorist nations never seems to stray onto Israel, a nation that has a rich history of proven and documented terror. Israel has never signed the non-proliferation treaty for nuclear weapons even though Mordechai Vanunu exposed the very active nuclear weapons industry of Israel, by smuggling out photos of Dimona in 1986. Vanunu was imprisoned for 30 years for 'treason', 11 of which

were spent in solitary confinement, the longest anyone in recent times has been put in solitary confinement ([Vanunu](#)).

The media hypocritically never talks about the El Al crash in 1992 that has sickened many people in the Netherlands with its cargo. Israel initially claimed the cargo consisted of just flowers and perfume, revealing six years later that that was a lie, and their cargo contained 10 tons of chemicals, including 190 liters of DMMP, a chemical used to make sarin, as well as three other ingredients for sarin manufacture, all of which, when combined, would make 270 kg of sarin—enough to kill all the inhabitants of a major city.

In addition, the mainstream media of America and most of the countries in the West never report on the rumor that the plane carried weapons-grade plutonium, a rumor whose veracity may be supported by the strange sicknesses suffered by those exposed to the cargo. The radioactivity that was found was attributed to depleted uranium weights in the plane, by Boeing, the plane's manufacturer. However, the illnesses suffered by the residents and other people who came into contact with the cargo suggests that the quantity of radiation emitted when the plane crashed was much higher than would be produced by depleted uranium.

In one case that attempted to portray North Korea in a bad light, the evidence cited for the claim that North Korea was a terrorist nation was the interception of a cargo on a North Korean ship by Greek authorities, that was found to contain anti-chemical weapons suits that were destined for Syria. Could it be that North Korea was trying to supply the Syrian people with suits that could protect them against chemical weapons attacks on them by Israel? These kinds of possibilities are rarely entertained by the authors of these reports, even though they are reasonable and within the realms of feasibility.

The following reports from BioTerrorBible should be read with the following point in mind. These reports mostly contain claims that are not supported by solid evidence, and they should not, on the whole, be taken as statements of fact about Iran, Syria, Hezbollah and North Korea.

Even though these reports contain mostly propaganda, they are included in this section on Israel's bio-terror because they show the direction of the propaganda from that nation, and shine light on the likely nature of future false flags done by Israel. So they serve as a hint of what can be expected from the nation that seems to have mastered the art of manufacturing synthetic terror, and that committed the boldest of false flag attacks up until now: the nuclear destruction of the Twin Towers on September 11.

Lastly, it should be understood that Israel has not ratified the chemical weapons ban treaty, and operates a biological and chemical weapons facility, called Israel Institute of Biological Research, that has been said by a former researcher who worked there, to test every chemical and biological weapon known to man. It should also not be forgotten that the US has been supplying base chemicals to Israel for the manufacture of these chemical weapons, as revealed in the Schiphol El Al plane crash enquiry.

## **Schiphol El Al plane crash**



*Altaji mansion. Now location of Israel Institute for Biological Research (IIBR). The IIBR is located in Nes Ziona, about 20 km south of Tel Aviv, on what used to be the extensive estate of the Al-Taji Al-Farouki family of Ramleh, who were dispossessed in 1948. The family mansion that was the home of Shukri Al-Taji remains today as the entrance to the IIBR, which was built on the family citrus groves. From [link](#)*

Below is an article from [lawrenceofcyberia](#) describing the Israeli airplane crash near Schiphol Airport and the chemical weapons manufacturing and testing activities of Israel.

04 October 2006

## “Specialty Chemicals”

If you’ve never wondered why so much of the world thinks our justifications for invading, bombing, sanctioning and destabilizing various parts of the Middle East are a pile of crap, today might be a good day to start. Because today is the fourteenth anniversary of the Bijlmermeer air disaster, whose sordid aftermath opened up a whole can of worms relating to secret weapons trafficking and unaccountable government, which really gives the lie to all the worthy motivations we claim for our policies. If you want to know just how little our government and our allies’ governments really care for all those good causes we say we are bequesting the Middle East – rule of law, non-proliferation, democratic and accountable government, etc. – you only have to look at the Bijlmermeer tragedy.

### *Bijlmermeer apartment*

At 6:21pm on 4 October 1992, a Boeing 747 airliner of the Israeli airline El Al took off from Amsterdam’s Schiphol Airport for Tel Aviv, following a stopover en route from New York. The plane suffered catastrophic mechanical failure soon after takeoff, losing one right-side engine, which sheared off taking the second with it. The pilot attempted to loop back to make an emergency landing at Schiphol, but lost control short of the airfield. Flight 1862 crashed about 10 minutes after take-off into the Groeneveen and Kruitberg apartment buildings in Bijlmermeer, a working class suburb in south-eastern Amsterdam. Photo left (Associated Press).

The crash of El Al cargo flight LY1862 became the worst air disaster in Dutch history, killing at least 47 people directly, and destroying in subsequent months the health of hundreds of local residents. (Although stonewalling and outright lying by the Dutch and Israeli authorities meant that it was only in 1999 – after a comprehensive expose by investigative journalists at a Dutch newspaper – that a parliamentary enquiry officially acknowledged that the high rate of chronic illness among local residents was a direct result of toxic substances released as a result of the crash).

Local residents had suspected very early on that LY1862 was not a routine flight. Eyewitnesses reported seeing men in hazmat suits removing unidentified debris from the site immediately after the crash. And in the months that followed hundreds of local people and rescue workers

complained of a range of chronic health problems, including depression, fatigue and listlessness, breathing difficulties and stomach pains. Tests commissioned by a Dutch citizens' group revealed traces of uranium at the crash site and abnormally high levels of uranium in the bodies of survivors. An independent Dutch nuclear research group revealed that – despite government claims to the contrary – only about half of the depleted uranium that the plane had been carrying as ballast had ever been recovered. As for the 114 tons of cargo on flight 1862: El Al, Israeli and Dutch officials rushed to assure the public that the doomed flight carried nothing but “perfume and gift articles.” El Al insisted that the plane carried “a regular commercial load.” As late as April 22, 1998, Israeli Transport Minister Shaul Yahalom maintained that there were “no dangerous material on that plane. Israel has nothing to hide.”

Almost six years after the event, on 30 September 1998, editors Harm van den Berg and Karel Knip of the Dutch paper NRC Handelsblad published the results of an extensive investigation they had carried out into the crash. They had obtained the freight documentation for the flight, and made public for the first time its real cargo. The manifest confirmed the plane was carrying 400 kilograms of depleted uranium as ballast, but also showed that it carried among its cargo about 10 tons of assorted chemicals. The chemicals included ten 18.9-litre plastic drums of dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP), and smaller amounts of isopropanol and hydrogen fluoride: three of the four chemical precursors for the production of Sarin nerve gas.

A spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu's office immediately denied that Flight 1862 had been carrying Sarin precursors. When this was contradicted hours later by an El Al spokesman, the Prime Minister's office acknowledged that the chemicals were onboard but stated that “the material was non-toxic and was to have been used to test filters that protect against chemical weapons”. An explanation that Earth Island Journal found “puzzling”, since “it only takes a few grams to conduct such tests. Once combined, the chemicals aboard Flight 1862 could have produced 270 kilos of sarin – sufficient to kill the entire population of a major world city”.

The Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods published by NRC Handelsblad showed that the DMMP consignment was en route to the Israel Institute for Biological Research (IIBR). The IIBR is located in Nes Ziona, about 20kms south of Tel Aviv, on what used to be the extensive estate of the Al-Taji Al-Farouki family of Ramleh, who were dispossessed in 1948. The family mansion (pictured, left) that was the home of Shukri Al-Taji remains today as the entrance to the IIBR, which was built on the family citrus groves.

The IIBR's web site describes the institute as “a governmental, applied research institute specializing in the fields of biology, medicinal chemistry and environmental sciences”, though it is actually believed to be the front organisation for the Israeli government's development, testing and production of chemical and biological weapons. A biologist formerly associated with the IIBR told the London Times on 4 October 1998: “There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapon...which is not manufactured at the institute.”

The freight documentation showed that the DMMP was supplied by Solkatronic Chemicals Inc. of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, which marketed itself as “a leading and innovative manufacturer of ultrahigh-purity gases, chemicals and gas handling equipment”. (Solkatronic was bought out in

November 1997 by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. whose web site describes the company as a “manufacturer of... specialty chemicals”, which is one way of referring to nerve agents, I suppose). As a chemical weapons precursor, DMMP is subject to tight export controls by the U.S. government, but Solkatronic confirmed that it had requested and received from the U.S. Department of Commerce the export licences necessary to ship to the IIBR the chemicals that went down with Flight 1862.

Following the revelations published in Handelsblad, the Dutch government finally established a parliamentary enquiry into the Bijlmer air disaster. The enquiry, under the chairmanship of Christian Democrat deputy Theo Meijer, heard testimony from about 80 witnesses over four months (Jan-Apr 1999), summarising its conclusions in a 2,000 page report. The main findings of the Meijer Report were:

1. that toxic substances had been released by the crash of Flight 1862 and ensuing fire, and that the chronic illnesses suffered by rescuers and local residents were indeed directly linked to the disaster.
2. that El Al had inexplicably failed to co-operate with crash investigators, despite high-levels requests from the Netherlands to Israel that it should do so. (In fact it was not until February 1999 that the Israelis finally provided the Dutch government with a full listing of the military cargo on the flight, having maintained until then that that information no longer existed).
3. that Dutch government ministers had repeatedly given unclear, incomplete, late or incorrect information about the crash to Parliament, and thence to the Dutch people, in the aftermath of the disaster.

But more enlightening than the commission's formal conclusions were the peripheral details that the enquiry uncovered, which provided some interesting context for the whole affair. For instance, the commission discovered the previously-undisclosed tapes of conversations between El Al employees and Schiphol Air Traffic Control on the evening of the disaster, showing that within minutes of the crash traffic controllers knew that the downed plane contained “poison”, “ammunition” and “flammable liquid”, and that it would be best to “keep these things under the lid”. And the Dutch Attorney General testified before the commission that the El Al security unit at Schiphol wasn't actually an El Al security unit at all, but a front operation for the Mossad. And airport employees testified that since 1973, the Netherlands' authorities had allowed El Al planes to transfer cargo at Schiphol Airport without being inspected by customs or by the Dutch Flight Safety Board; and that every Sunday evening an El Al cargo flight arrived from Schiphol en route from New York to Tel Aviv, whose arrival was never displayed on airport monitors, whose cargo was not checked and whose documentation was processed separately from regular freight traffic...

It's all a bit sordid isn't it? And we'd never have known about any of it, were it not for metal fatigue in a pin attaching engine three to the right wing of flight 1862.

Remember this story when you next hear some cable news pundit pontificating about why we have to bomb those nasty people in the Middle East.

When you hear that we must bomb Syria because it allows Iranian weapons to transit its territory, remember how our own Dutch allies have been deliberately turning a blind eye for years as one of

its major international airports is used as a transit point for our shipment of illicit, non-conventional weapons into the Middle East.

Remember too that at the exact same time that the U.S. Administration was demanding that Iraq be sanctioned and its children starved because Saddam Hussein was developing Chemical and Biological Weapons, our Department of Commerce was (and presumably still is) issuing export licences to facilitate the production of exactly the same weapons in Israel.

And next time you hear George Bush talk about the gift of democracy that we are bringing to the Middle East, reflect on the transparency and accountability of our own democracy, and particularly that of our Dutch ally, which preferred for years to leave its own citizens chronically ill and without a diagnosis of their condition, rather than reveal the kinds of operations it was allowing Israel to carry out at Schiphol Airport.

And remember when you hear that we have to bomb Iran for its alleged and unproven contravention of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, that the U.S. – a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention – really is facilitating proliferation of Chemical Weapons to a non-member state (Israel).

Just remember the aftermath of the Bijlmermeer air disaster, and you'll never have to ask yourself again why so much of the world listens to our rhetoric, and thinks we're just full of it.

Sources:

[Israel says El Al crash chemical 'non-toxic'](#); BBC News, 2 Oct 1998.

[Israeli jets equipped for chemical warfare](#) by Uzi Mahnaimi; The Sunday Times (London), 4 Oct 1998.

[Flight 1862 and Israel's chemical secrets](#) by Mouin Rabbani; orig. Middle East International, 16 Oct 1998.

[El Al crash linked to illnesses](#); BBC News, 22 Apr 1999.

[Uranium Skies: What Was Aboard Flight 1862?](#) by Gar Smith; Earth Island Journal, Vol. 14 No. 4 (Winter '99/2000).

[Israeli WMD](#) by Neil Sammonds; ZNet, October 11, 2002.

[Traces of poison](#) by Salman Abu-Sitta; Al-Ahram Weekly, 27 Feb-5 Mar 2003.

[Bijlmerramp](#) by Martin Wisse; Wis[s]e Words, 4 Oct 2005.

[Profile: Solkatronic Chemicals Inc](#)[Profile: Solkatronic Chemicals Inc](#); Cooperative Research.

ARTICLE: [http://lawrenceofcyberia.blogs.com/news/2006/10/specialty\\_chemi.html](http://lawrenceofcyberia.blogs.com/news/2006/10/specialty_chemi.html)

The only adjustments needed to be made to the statement from “BioTerrorBible” below are to add North Korea to the list of nations that may be scapegoated in the event of a future flag, and add the nations of South Korea, Japan and the US to the list of nations that will be attacked.

“Based on recent news and events, the state of Israel is preparing its population for a major false-flag bio-terror attack. Should Israel be “attacked”, it is highly likely that Egypt, Iran or

Syria will be scapegoated.”

Significantly, the weapons that “Axis of Evil” nations are accused of possessing and aggressively developing can be assumed to be weapons that Israel possesses. Israel cites the weapons that these Axis of Evil nations are supposed to have, as justifications for its own research on chemical weapons. Israel claims it is only doing research on antidotes and the development of detection equipment, but the El Al crash and the comment of a former IIBR researcher (see above) indicates that the Israelis are doing far more than that, and have very advanced chemical weapons. This is a cause for alarm because Israel has shown it is willing to use its weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, on other nations, including on allies (see September 11 false flag attacks on the US), even when the country itself has not been attacked.

It is hard to see how North Korea, Iran and Syria, which are not allowed access to the research of American scientists and other western scientists in the field of classified chemical weapons development, can have a chemical weapons industry that matches that of Israel or poses a threat to it. The US claims that it has not been developing chemical weapons ever since it signed the chemical weapons ban treaty. However, there is proof that the US assists Israel in carrying out this type of research (see the [Schiphol El Al plane crash](#)).

Furthermore, it would be reasonable to assume that a small country like Syria, Iran or North Korea would only use the chemical weapons it possesses for self-defense, as a small country is at a severe disadvantage when facing a superpower like the US. Offensive use of chemical weapons would invite retaliation, something these small nations would have no interest in instigating, notwithstanding the propaganda assault by US media companies, Mossad intelligence fronts, and other groups that try and portray the leaders of North Korea (Kim Jong Il when he was alive, and now Kim Jong Un) as “crazy”.

In cases where a country that is small in size has given up its weapons, such as Iraq and Libya have done, they often become immediate targets of attack by the US. So it would make every sense for small nations to commit as many of their resources to the development of weapons for defense, in order to try and maintain parity in an arms race with a superpower nation like the US, a nation that has shown many times that it will use its weapons for offensive purposes, often citing manufactured false flags done by Israel as the justification for the offensive attacks.

The 2015 MERS virus incident in South Korea may have been an experiment by Israel on the South Korean people, to test the effects of the virus—to see whether it would be effective against the North Korean population, who share the same genetic characteristics as the South Koreans for the most part.

To read the section pertaining to the alleged “bio-terror” activities of North Korea, click on this [link](#).

Read about David Chase Taylor, the author of the BioTerrorBible, here: [davidchasetaylor/](#) | [Facebook page gives alerts about terror](#)

# **Nuclear, Chemical, Biological Weapons and Missile Development**

## **NUCLEAR PROGRAMS**

### **Nuclear weapons**

- Thermonuclear weapons
  - ballistic missile weapons
  - free-fall weapons
  - cruise missile weapons
- Fission type nuclear weapons
  - free-fall weapons
  - cruise missile weapons
  - theater range ballistic missiles
  - research

## **CHEMICAL PROGRAMS**

### **Chemical Weapons**

- tactical range missiles
- artillery shells, mines, bulk agents
- free-fall weapons
- research

## **BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS**

- research
- weaponization

## **MISSILE PROGRAMS**

- Intercontinental ballistic missile programs
- land-based intermediate range ballistic missiles
- air-launched land attack cruise missiles
- anti-ship cruise missiles
- anti-ship cruise missiles

## **MAP OF LOCATIONS OF WEAPONS PROGRAMS**

### **Nuclear Programs**

#### **Nuclear weapons**

Research stations at Beersheba and Dimona. Israel possesses thermonuclear and nuclear weapons of indigenous design

#### **Biological Weapons**

Chemical and biological warfare research is conducted at the Institute for Biological Research in the city of Ness Ziona.



## **Chemical Programs**

### **Chemical weapons**

Chemical and biological weapons are stored at the Dimona sensitive storage area in the Negev Desert

### **Active Arsenal**

Israel joins the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France as nations possessing hydrogen-based thermo-nuclear weapons. Its nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) programs are readily scalable and can produce additional weapons, should conditions warrant.

Nuclear: 10-20 indigenous designed thermonuclear free-fall bombs in the range of 1-4 megatons. 20-30 fission-type missile warheads and free-fall weapons in enhanced and variable yields of 10-100 kilotons. Neutron weapons and strategic atomic demolition munitions (SADMs), including backpack nuclear devices.

Chemical: Active program. VX, GB, SA, HD, and HDZ. In limited supply. Limited numbers of warheads, free-fall bombs and rockets filled and ready for deployment.

Biological: Dual use program. Only limited weaponization.

Missiles: Indigenous designed theater ballistic missiles. Jericho I, II, intercontinental ballistic missile. Jericho III intercontinental ICBM in service.

Israel is a net exporter of arms and military technology, including small arms, sensors and remotely piloted vehicles. Israel has also engaged in overseas espionage activities that have included assassination and sabotage.

Source: Russia Today: WMD IN THE MIDEAST: A pocket guide.

[Chuck Pfarrer – Twitter](#)

## **Nuclear, Chemical, Biological Weapons & Missile Development**

### ***Israel – The arsenal of an undeclared nuclear power***

*Quote: Despite Israel's refusal to acknowledge its nuclear weapons status, its secret arsenal is an open secret that Israeli policy makers don't go out of their way to deny. From its beginnings in the mid-1960s, Israel's program has developed into one that rivals those of larger powers like France and Britain. Here, based on interviews with U.S. intelligence officials and nuclear experts, is a portrait of Israel's strategic weapons programs.*

### ***Air bases***

- *Palmukhim*
- *Tel Nof*

### ***Strategic weapons plants***

- *Dimona*

- Yodefat
- Rafael
- Eilabun
- Tirosh
- The Bor

#### **Missile facilities**

- Nes Zionyaa
- Hirbat Zekharyah
- Be'er Yaakov

Source: MSNBC Research [Uruknet](#)

### **Strategic Israel: The secret arsenal of the Jewish state**

*Quote: "Israel has long maintained a policy of "nuclear ambiguity": a calculated silence with neither affirmation nor denial of the possession of nuclear weapons meant to act as an effective deterrent, while allowing Israel to escape international censure and scrutiny. However, it has long been known that Israel is in possession of a substantial arsenal of nuclear weapons, as confirmed by Mordechai Vanunu, a former nuclear technician who "blew the whistle" on Israel's nuclear program."*

Source: MSNBC Research,  
IslamOnline.net (March 2003)

---

## **Video: Nine Nuclear and Chemical Sites in Israel Revealed by satellite**

This item is no longer available.

Items may be taken down for various reasons, including by decision of the uploader or due to a violation of our Terms of Use.

VIDEO: Nine Israeli Nuclear and Chemical Sites [ArchiveOrg](#)

The video is from this website:

<http://media.alahednews.com.lb/video/details.php?fid=19408&cid=1075>

---

From [Wikipedia](#):

## Israel and weapons of mass destruction

Israel is widely believed to possess weapons of mass destruction, and to be one of four nuclear-armed countries not recognized as a Nuclear Weapons State by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).[1] The US Congress Office of Technology Assessment has recorded Israel as a country generally reported as having undeclared chemical warfare capabilities, and an offensive biological warfare program.[2] Officially Israel neither confirms nor denies possessing nuclear weapons.

### Nuclear weapons

It is believed that Israel had possessed an operational nuclear weapons capability by 1967, with the mass production of nuclear warheads occurring immediately after the Six-Day War.[2] Although no official statistics exist, estimates of Israeli nuclear weapons range from 75 to as many as 400.[3][4][5][6] It is unknown if Israel's reported thermonuclear weapons are in the megaton range.[7] Israel is also reported to possess a wide range of different systems, including neutron bombs, tactical nuclear weapons, and suitcase nukes.[8] Israel is believed to manufacture its nuclear weapons at the Negev Nuclear Research Center.

## **Nuclear weapons delivery**

Nuclear weapons delivery mechanisms include Jericho 3 missiles, with a range of 4,800 km to 6,500 km (though a 2004 source estimated its range at up to 11,500 km), and which are believed to provide a second-strike option, as well as regional coverage from road mobile Jericho 2 IRBMs. Israel's nuclear-capable ballistic missiles are believed to be buried so far underground that they would survive a nuclear attack.[9][10] Additionally, Israel is believed to have an offshore nuclear second-strike capability, using submarine-launched nuclear-capable cruise missiles, which can be launched from the Israeli Navy's Dolphin-class submarines.[11] The Israeli Air Force has F-15I and F-16I Sufa fighter aircraft are capable of delivering tactical and strategic nuclear weapons at long distances using conformal fuel tanks and supported by their aerial refueling fleet of modified Boeing 707's.[12]

In 2006, then Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert appeared to acknowledge that Israel had nuclear weapons when he stated on German TV that Iran was "aspiring to have nuclear weapons as America, France, Israel, Russia".[13][14][15] This admission was in contrast to the long-running Israeli government policy of deliberate ambiguity on whether it has nuclear weapons. The policy held that Israel would "not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East." [16] Former International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Mohamed ElBaradei regarded Israel as a state possessing nuclear weapons.[17] Much of what is known about Israel's nuclear program comes from revelations in 1986 by Mordechai Vanunu, a technician at the Negev Nuclear Research Center who served an 18-year prison sentence as a result. Israel has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but supports establishment of a Middle East Zone free of weapons of mass destruction.[18]

## **Chemical weapons**

Israel has signed but not ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).[19] In 1983 a report by the CIA stated that Israel, after "finding itself surrounded by frontline Arab states with budding CW capabilities, became increasingly conscious of its vulnerability to chemical attack... undertook a program of chemical warfare preparations in both offensive and protective areas... In late 1982 a probable CW nerve agent production facility and a storage facility were identified at the Dimona Sensitive Storage Area in the Negev Desert. Other CW agent production is believed to exist within a well-developed Israeli chemical industry." [20]

There are also speculations that a chemical weapons program might be located at the Israel Institute for Biological Research (IIBR[21]) in Ness Ziona.[22]

190 liters of dimethyl methylphosphonate, a CWC schedule 2 chemical used in the synthesis of sarin nerve gas, was discovered in the cargo of El Al Flight 1862 after it crashed in 1992 en route to Tel Aviv. Israel insisted the material was non-toxic, was to have been used to test filters that protect against chemical weapons, and that it had been clearly listed on the cargo manifest in accordance with international regulations. The shipment was from a U.S. chemical plant to the IIBR under a U.S. Department of Commerce license.[23]

In 1993, the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment WMD proliferation assessment recorded Israel as a country generally reported as having undeclared offensive chemical warfare capabilities.[2] Former

US deputy assistant secretary of defense responsible for chemical and biological defense Dr. Bill Richardson said in 1998 “I have no doubt that Israel has worked on both chemical and biological offensive things for a long time... There’s no doubt they’ve had stuff for years.”[24]

## **Biological weapons**

Israel is believed to have developed an offensive biological warfare capability.[2] The US Congress Office of Technology Assessment records Israel as a country possessing a long-term, undeclared biological warfare program.[2] Israel is not a signatory to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).[25] It is assumed that the Israel Institute for Biological Research in Ness Ziona develops vaccines and antidotes for chemical and biological warfare.[26] It has not been possible to conclude whether Israel currently maintains an offensive biological weapons program; it is speculated that Israel retains an active ability to produce and disseminate biological weapons.

[Wikipedia](#)

---

## **Implications of Soviet Use of Chemical and Toxin Weapons for US Security Interests**

PDF file of the CIA report as described. This version is partially complete, showing only the relevant passages on Israel.

[Wikipedia](#)

---

## **Bioterrorbible – ISRAEL**

<https://sites.google.com/site/bioterrorbible/bio-wars/ISRAEL>

**TERRORBIBLE.COM:** Despite the fact that the United States and its European Union allies have been researching, planning and drilling for a major bio-terror attack and the subsequent pandemic, the nations of [Egypt](#), [Iran](#), [Iraq](#), [Libya](#), [North Korea](#) and [Syria](#) have been quietly set up over the last decade as potential bio-terror scapegoats. Based on the evidence available, it appears that the U.S., [Israel](#) and [South Korea](#) may be the future victims of major false-flag bio-terror attacks.

Israel is the only modern nation that has not signed the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Israel is also the only modern nation that has signed but not ratified the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Based on recent news and events, the state of Israel is preparing its population for a major false-flag bio-terror attack. Should Israel be “attacked”, it is highly likely that Egypt, Iran or Syria will be scapegoated.

---

# US company Solkatronic's role in Israel's chemical and biological warfare

Solkatronic was the company discovered to have provided the specialty chemicals that were used in Israel's manufacture of chemical weapon of sarin. Netanyahu claimed in 1998, six years after the El Al plane disaster in Bijlmermeer that the sarin chemicals were for making a filter to detect sarin. However, such a filter requires only a few grams of sarin.

The quantity of sarin precursor chemicals the plane was carrying amounted to 270 kg of finished product sarin—enough to kill every inhabitant of a major world city.

Solkatronic is a company based in Morrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Since Solkatronic had a permit from the US Government to transfer these chemicals to Israel, it can be said that the US is guilty of proliferating chemical and biological weapons of destruction. The US is also guilty of proliferating nuclear weapons of mass destruction, to Israel and Japan. The proliferation led to the deaths of 3,000 people in the September 11 attacks and to the premature deaths of at least 5,000 people who are afflicted with cancer as a result of those attacks—attacks that involved the detonation of nuclear weapons.

## About Solkatronic Chemicals

## Solkatronic Chemicals Website

Website: <http://www.airproducts.com/products/Gases/Specialty-Gases.aspx>

Specialty gases represent gases which are rare or ultra high purity (99.995% and above). Many industries, including analytical, pharmaceutical, electronics and petrochemical benefit from the unique properties of specialty gases that help to improve yields, optimize performance and lower costs. Our experienced applications teams around the world can use their knowledge of your industry and applications to provide you with a specialty gas supply solution to meet your unique needs.

## Specialty Gases applications:

- [Analytical Gases](#)
- [Medical Device Gases](#)
- [Medicinal Gases](#)
- [Pharmaceuticals/Biotechnology](#)



From [History Commons](#):

Quote:

*It is later learned that the plane, a Boeing 747, was carrying several tons of chemicals, including hydrofluoric acid, isopropanol and dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP)—three of the four chemicals used in the production of sarin nerve gas. The shipment of chemicals—approved by the US commerce department—reportedly came from Solkatronic Chemicals Inc. of Morrisville, Pennsylvania and its final destination was the Institute for Biological Research (IIBR) in Ness Ziona near Tel Aviv, Israel, which is reported to be the “Israeli military and intelligence community’s front organization for the development, testing and production of chemical and biological weapons.” A former IIBR biologist later tells the London Sunday Times in October of 1998, “There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapon... which is not manufactured at the institute.”*

*US Military*

Chemical Weapons

Project: [US Military](#)

### [6:25 pm October 4, 1992: Plane Crash in Holland Shows Chemicals for Sarin Were Being Transported](#)

El Al Flight LY1862, en route from New York to Tel Aviv, crashes into a block of apartment buildings shortly after take-off from Schiphol Airport, located south-east of Amsterdam. At least 43 people on the ground are killed (The exact number of deaths is unknown, since many of the incinerated victims were undocumented immigrants). Information about the plane’s cargo and the crash is suppressed: El Al withholds information about the plane’s several tons of “military cargo;” 12 hours of videotape made during the rescue and clean-up operation (42 cassettes in all), along with police audiotapes, are erased and shredded; and El Al documents and the plane’s cockpit voice recorder (CVR) mysteriously disappear. It is later learned that the plane, a Boeing 747, was carrying several tons of chemicals, including hydrofluoric acid, isopropanol and dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP)—three of the four chemicals used in the production of sarin nerve gas. The shipment of chemicals—approved by the US commerce department—reportedly came from Solkatronic Chemicals Inc. of Morrisville, Pennsylvania and its final destination was the Institute for Biological Research (IIBR) in Ness Ziona near Tel Aviv, Israel, which is reported to be the “Israeli military and intelligence community’s front organization for the development, testing and production of chemical and biological weapons.” A former IIBR biologist later tells the London Sunday Times in October of 1998, “There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapon... which is not manufactured at the institute.” In fact, it was IIBR that provided the poison and the antidote used in the attempted assassination of a Hamas leader in Jordan in 1998. The IIBR does not appear on any maps and is off-limits even to members

of Israel's Parliament, the Knesset. Israel denies that the chemicals were to be used in the production of chemical weapons and instead claims that they were needed to test gas masks. But as an article in Earth Island Journal notes: "[T]his explanation is puzzling since it only takes a few grams to conduct such tests. Once combined, the chemicals aboard Flight 1862 could have produced 270 kilos of sarin—sufficient to kill the entire population of a major world city." During hearings on the crash in 1999, it is learned that since 1973, El Al planes are never inspected by customs or the Dutch Flight Safety Board and that El Al security at Schiphol is a branch of the Israeli Mossad. Furthermore, it is discovered that every Sunday evening a mysterious El Al cargo flight arrives at Schiphol en route from New York to Tel Aviv. The flights are never displayed on the airport arrival monitors and the flights' documents are processed in a special, unmarked room. [[BBC, 10/2/1998](#); [EARTH ISLAND JOURNAL, 1999](#); [COVERT ACTION QUARTERLY, 10/20/2004](#)] Over a thousand residents living near the crash site later become sick with respiratory, neurological and mobility ailments and a rise in cancer and birth defects is later detected among the population. [[ZNET, 10/12/2002](#)]

**Entity Tags:** [El Al](#), [Institute for Biological Research \(IIBR\)](#), [Solkatronic Chemicals Inc](#)

**Category Tags:** [Chemical Weapons](#), [Key Events](#)

---

## Sarin nerve agent

*"The estimated 50% lethal concentration (LCt50) for sarin in a 70-kilogram man breathing at the rate of 15 liters per minute is approximately 70 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup>"*

### Toxicological Profile of Sarin Nerve Agent

Sarin is a toxic, relatively nonpersistent, volatile nerve agent developed in Germany during World War II and, subsequently, produced and tested in the United States. It is readily absorbed by most materials, but readily desorbed within a few hours after removal from the source of delivery. It evaporates at about the same rate as water. It exerts its effects by powerfully inhibiting the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE), which is required for proper nerve and muscle function. This inhibition adversely affects skeletal muscle, parasympathetic end organs, and central nervous system operation, thereby interfering with the fundamental mechanisms required for normal function of the central and peripheral nervous systems. The type and severity of clinical symptoms of sarin exposure depend on this agent's route of entry into the body and the magnitude of exposure.

When the eyes and nasal passages are exposed to sarin vapor, the earliest signs expected are local effects, specifically miosis (pinpoint pupils) and rhinorrhea (runny nose), rather than systemic effects. However, if exposure is through the skin or by ingestion, the pupils may be approximately normal in size and rhinorrhea absent, while other symptoms (e.g., localized sweating, muscular fasciculations (twitching), and/or gastrointestinal disturbances) may be

present. Decreases in cholinesterase in red blood cells (RBC-ChE) and plasma (serum or Butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE)) often can be detected at low-level exposures to sarin and, depending on exposure route and duration, before other symptoms, including miosis, appear.

Sarin’s effects may be cumulative if the time between two or more exposures is less than approximately 120 days, because it takes this long to restore cholinesterase activity to its normal level. Thus, repeated asymptomatic exposures to small amounts of sarin, if somewhat close together, can result in symptoms. An exposure dosage, Ct (concentration (C) in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m3), multiplied by the exposure time in minutes (t)) of 0.5 mg-min/m3 of sarin is deemed the no-effect dosage in humans; less than 1% of a working population would show miosis (McNamara and Leitnaker, 1971). No systemic effects are expected below 4.0 mg-min/m3, no deaths are expected below 10.0 mg-min/m3, and the effective Ct for red blood cell cholinesterase depression in 50% of humans is 20 mg-min/m3. The estimated 50% lethal concentration (LCt50) for sarin in a 70-kilogram man breathing at the rate of 15 liters per minute is approximately 70 mg-min/m3. Chronic toxicity studies are not available; however, scientists infer the long-term health risks associated with low-level exposures to sarin from several human studies that used dosages causing acute (short-term) effects, several unintentional high-dose human exposures, and animal studies.

Sarin’s principal effects are on the nervous system. However, if a victim recovers from acute sarin poisoning, no long-term effects are expected unless the associated lack of oxygen to the brain and convulsions go unchecked so long that irreversible central nervous system damage occurs. One concern is organophosphate-induced delayed neuropathy (OPIDN) and its possible subtle effects on behavior, psychological state, memory and cognition, and altered electroencephalographs (EEGs.) Augerson (2000) reviewed numerous studies of OPIDN focusing on organophosphate insecticides that did not produce acute symptoms; the resulting information is insufficient to determine whether low-level exposure to chemical warfare nerve agents causes long-term effects.

**Chemical Properties**

PROPERTY		SARIN	CYCLOSARIN
Abbreviation	GB		GF
Chemical Name	Isopropyl Methylphosphonofluoridate		Cyclohexyl Methylphosphonofluoridate
Chemical Formula	CH <sub>3</sub> PO(F)OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		CH <sub>3</sub> PO(F)OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub>
Molecular Weight <sup>1</sup>	140.1		180.2
State At 20° C <sup>1</sup>	Colorless liquid		Liquid
Odor <sup>1</sup>	Almost none when pure		Sweet, musk, peaches, shellac

Vapor Density (Air = 1) <sup>1</sup>	4.86	6.2
Liquid Density (g/cc)	1.0887 @ 25° C <sup>1</sup>	1.1278 @ 25° C <sup>2</sup>
Freezing/Melting Point (° C) <sup>1</sup>	-56	-30
Boiling Point (° C) <sup>1</sup>	158	239
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) <sup>1</sup>	2.9 @ 25° C; 2.1 @ 20° C	0.044 @ 20° C
Volatility (mg/m3) <sup>1</sup>	22,000 @ 25° C; 16,090 @ 20°	581 @ 25° C; 438 @ 20° C
Flash Point <sup>1</sup>	C Nonflammable	94° C
Decomposition Temp. (° C) <sup>1</sup>	150	not available
Heat of Vaporization (cal/g) <sup>1</sup>	80	90.5
Eye and Skin Toxicity <sup>1</sup>	Very high	Very high
Rate of Action <sup>1</sup>	Very rapid	Very rapid
Physiological Action <sup>1</sup>	Cessation of breathing; death	Cessation of breathing; death
Stability <sup>1</sup>	Stable when pure	Relatively stable in steel
Log K <sub>ow</sub>	0.72 <sup>3</sup>	1.493 <sup>4</sup>
K <sub>h</sub> (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mol)	5.4 x 10-7 <sup>3</sup>	2.8 x 10-7 @ 20° C <sup>5</sup>
Aqueous Solubility	Miscible	Almost insoluble in water
Log K <sub>oc</sub>	0.59 <sup>3</sup>	1.82 <sup>3</sup>

## Toxicology

Species	Dose (µg/kg)	LCt mg- min/m <sup>3</sup>	Endpoint	Reference	Comments
Inhalation Exposure					
human	–	50-100	LCt50	Somani et al., 1992	
human	–	35-100	LCt50	DHS, 1997a; Johns, 1952	Resting

Dermal Exposure					
human	28,000	–	LD50	DHHS, 1995; in ORNL, 1996	
human	24,000	–	LD50	US Army ERDEC, 1994; Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL); 1996	
human	1,700	–	LD50	Zajtchuk, et al., 1997	Based on 70 kg man
human	1,429-7,143	–	LD50	Somani, et al., 1992	Based on 70 kg man
Intravenous Exposure					
human	14	–	LD50	US Army ERDEC, 1994; ORNL, 1996	
Intramuscular Exposure					
human	30	–	Lethal Level	Grob and Harvey, 1957; ORNL, 1996	
Oral Exposure					
human	71-285	–	LD50	Somani, et al., 1992; ORNL, 1996	Assumes 70 kg man
human	140	–	Lethal Level	Grob and Harvey, 1957; ORNL, 1996	

<sup>1</sup> Approximations assume a human weighing 70 kg, breathing 15 L/min, and complete absorption

<sup>2</sup> 75 x (5/7)

<sup>3</sup> Assuming monkey weighing 0.35 kg, breathing 0.29 m<sup>3</sup>/day, and complete absorption

<sup>a</sup> AchE: Acetylcholinesterase

<sup>b</sup> MSC: Maximum  
Safe Concentration

<sup>c</sup> Concentration  
(mg/m<sup>3</sup>) = 0.001

<sup>d</sup> Concentration  
(mg/m<sup>3</sup>) = 5

[gulflink.osd.mil](http://gulflink.osd.mil)

---

# VX

## From The First Responder:

VX = O-ethyl-S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl) methylphosphonothiolate

- an organophosphate
- LD50 is the lethal dose required to kill 50% of subjects
- VX is an oily liquid which does not readily turn into a vapor.
- VX droplets stick to surfaces, and a person can be poisoned if his/her clothing or skin contacts these surfaces.
- technology needed to make nerve gases is similar for making pesticides.
- pesticides act by inhibiting cholinesterase, an enzyme, and so do chemical warfare agents
- cholinesterase important for nervous system function
- sarin was developed as a pesticide in Germany (sarin and vx in the same family of chemicals=organophosphates)

## What is cholinesterase inhibition?

- acetylcholine an important chemical that turns on switches in cells
- acetylcholinesterase is an enzyme that breaks down ACH and turns off switches
- these substances act to control brain function, respiration, muscle function, digestion etc
- certain substances stop action of enzyme, so nothing to switch off ACH at cell synapses and ACH builds up
- build up of ACH causes twitching of muscles, convulsions and death
- one substance that inhibits enzyme is called cholinesterase inhibitor=nerve agent
- chemicals can be swallowed, absorbed through skin, eyes or inhaled.
- VX kills with just one drop on the skin, VX most potent

## Symptoms of Cholinesterase Inhibition



1. Mild: tiredness, weakness, dizziness, nausea, blurred vision
  2. Moderate: headache, sweating, drooling, vomiting, tunnel vision, tears form in eyes, twitching
  - 3, Severe: stomach cramps, urination, defecation, tremors, pinpoint pupils, low BP, slow heartbeat, difficulty breathing, convulsions, coma, death
- These symptoms can appear within seconds with inhalation or within minutes with skin contact.

Other symptoms: filling of lining of nose, lungs and respiratory tract with fluids.

**Three symptoms first responders should look for:**

1. small pupils
2. runny nose
3. shortness of breath

**Skin contact:**

- Symptoms can appear in minutes or up to 18 hours
- one drop (10 mg) can kill
- early symptoms are muscle twitching at the site of the contact
- later symptoms are nausea and vomiting
- lethal dose will cause within minutes of exposure loss of consciousness, convulsions, stopping of breathing and paralysis

**Treatment**

- Atropine injection
- breathing support

**Toxicity**

Table 1 lists LD<sub>50</sub> and LCt<sub>50</sub> values extrapolated to a 70 kg man obtained from animal studies, as cited in Lane's Chem-Bio Handbook:

**Table 1. Lethal Dose of Nerve Agents for a 70 kg Person**

Nerve Agent	Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> , mg liquid on skin	Inhalation LCt <sub>50</sub> , mg-min/m <sup>3</sup>
Tabun (GA)	1000	400
Sarin (GB)	1700	100
Soman (GD)	350	50
VX	10	10

## Toxicity of the most important nerve agents to man

	LC <sub>50</sub> Inhalation mg·min/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> Skin mg/individual
Tabun	70	4000
Sarin	35	1700
Soman	35	300
VX*	15	10

\*: LC<sub>50</sub> value is for the aerosolised form

The values are estimates of the doses which have lethal effects on man. LD<sub>50</sub> expresses the dose at which 50 per cent of the exposed population will die as a result of their injuries. A different measure is used for inhalation, the product of the concentration (C) and the length of exposure (t). Again, L stands for lethal and 50 for 50 per cent effect. The toxicity sequence is the same for the two routes of exposure but the differences are much greater in skin exposure. This is mainly caused by the more volatile nerve agents evaporating from naked skin. If the evaporation is prevented, e.g., by tightly fitting clothing, the difference will be less.

[opcw.org](http://opcw.org)

### Binary Technology

In the Malaysian incident in which a North Korean man Kim Cheol was murdered, it was alleged that the man in the airport departure terminal was killed with VX. However, the Vietnamese woman who was accused of applying the poison to the man's face handled the poison with her bare hands. Apparently she coated the palms of her hands with the substance, described to have the consistency of baby oil, before she wiped her palms over his face.

Since the dermal lethal dose of VX is 2.5mg-10mg, such a method of assassination would not have been possible since the woman would have also been killed in the poisoning.

Some people have suggested that a “binary poison” was used.

However, this method is highly implausible.

1. There is only evidence up until now that shows one person wiped the alleged victim's face. The other woman, the Indonesian citizen, was supposed to distract the man.
2. Binary technology involving poisoning with VX involves combining VX with sulphur. This method is used in binary munitions. The technique for mixing the substances in rockets and bombs is complicated. The reaction has to be controlled. There are no reports in the literature that the binary method has been

used with dermal application of the poison to a subject, using the bare surfaces of human hands as the mode of delivery of the poison.

## Binary Technology

Most chemical ammunition can be described as unitary, which implies that it contains one active ready-to-use CW agent. Binary technology implies that the final stage in the synthesis of the nerve agent is moved from the factory into the warhead, which thus functions as a chemical reactor. Two initial substances which are stored in separate containers are mixed and allowed to react and form the nerve agent when the ammunition (bomb, projectile, grenade, etc.) is on its way towards the target.

Until the actual moment of use, the ammunition contains only relatively non-toxic initial substances. It is therefore considered to be safer to manufacture, store, transport and, finally, destroy. However, some critics question whether this practically untested type of new ammunition is reliable. The technique for mixing substances in bombs and rockets is complicated and requires space. The reaction has to be controlled (e.g., the temperature) and the process should preferably take place without solvents.

In 1991 Iraq declared to the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) a different binary munitions concept. According to this the munitions were stored containing one component. Shortly before use the munitions were opened and the second component was added. Thus the reaction began even before the munitions were launched.

Binary components for the three most common nerve agents (American code names are given in brackets) are the following:

- Sarin (GB-2): methylphosphoryldifluoride (DF) + isopropanol. The isopropanol is included in a mixture (OPA) with isopropylamine which binds the hydrogen fluoride generated.
- Soman (GD-2): methylphosphoryldifluoride (DF) + pinacolylalcohol.
- VX-2: O-ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL) + sulphur.

*The principle for the use of binary weapons. Two canisters with the two liquid components are placed one after the other in the shell. When the shell is fired, forces of inertia will press the liquid contents in the front canister backwards and burst the wall separating the canisters. The rifling in the barrel gives the shell a spinning velocity of about 15,000 r.p.m. which contributes to the mixing.*

[opcw.org](http://opcw.org)

## Treatment

Nerve agents have an extremely rapid effect. If medical methods of treatment are to serve any purpose, they must be introduced immediately. In many countries, the armed forces

have access to an auto-injector containing antidotes to nerve agents. It is so simple to use that a person can inject him(her)self or another person without any difficulty.

One example is the Swedish auto-injector, which contains two active components: HI-6 (500 mg) and atropine (2 mg). HI-6 is an oxime which directly reacts with the cause of the injury, i.e., nerve agent-inhibited acetylcholinesterase. HI-6 functions as a reactivator which restores the enzyme to an operational condition. Oximes have a poor penetration capacity into the brain and thus mainly work in the peripheral nervous system.

The various nerve agents cause poisoning which are more or less easy to treat with oximes. From this standpoint, VX and sarin are the easiest to treat and all oximes used increase the chances of surviving poisoning with these nerve agents. Obidoxime is the most effective against tabun poisoning but also HI-6 has a positive effect. Soman causes the most difficultly treated poisoning and can only be treated with HI-6.

Soman poisoning is complicated by the inhibited enzyme going through an “ageing” process. Following the ageing the enzyme cannot be reactivated by any oxime. It is possible that HI-6 has some further positive antidote effect in addition to its reactivating ability.

The other active component in the auto-injector is atropine. Atropine is the classical antidote in cases of poisoning by organo-phosphorus compounds. It is a medication which relieves the symptoms but does not attack the cause of the injury. Atropine becomes bound to the receptors for acetylcholine, which are present in the cholinergic synapse (see figure). When acetylcholine is bound, the signal is transmitted but if atropine has become bound to the receptor, then no such transmission takes place. Atropine thus gives protection against the excess of acetylcholine which results from inhibition of acetylcholinesterase. Atropine has effects only within certain parts of the cholinergic nervous system.

There are two types of acetylcholine receptors, the nicotinic which are found, e.g., in the skeletal muscles, and the muscarinic, which are found in, e.g., smooth muscles, glands and the central nervous system. Atropine blocks the muscarinic receptors. Atropine and oxime may therefore be considered to complement each other and the two antidotes also have a synergetic effect, i.e., they boost each other.

An additional auto-injector can be given to victims of nerve agents if their situation does not improve within ten minutes. Subsequently, the victim should be treated by qualified medical staff who should initially inject additional atropine and an anti-convulsant drug, diazepam. In cases of severe poisoning by nerve agents, large doses of atropine (grammes) may be required. The level of operational acetylcholinesterase is gradually restored by the body's own production but this process requires at least two weeks. During this period, and possibly also later, the victim may require medical care not only for mental disorders such as difficulty in sleeping, amnesia, difficulties in concentrating, and anxiety, but also for muscular weakness. Mental problems may also occur after long exposure to extremely low concentrations to nerve agents.

There are also medical antidotes which can be taken preventively. These antidotes are taken as tablets and used when ordered in connection with maximum C-preparedness. One of the tablets contains a carbamate, pyridostigmine, as active ingredient. Pyridostigmine inhibits acetylcholinesterase and protects the enzyme against inhibitory effects of nerve agents. The dose is low and leads to about 25 per cent inhibition. The pyridostigmine-inhibited enzyme is continuously released to active state and thereby can reasonably effectively maintain the transfer of nerve impulses despite injury caused by nerve agents. The effect is restricted to the peripheral cholinergic nervous system since the substance does not enter the brain. Pyridostigmine does not cause any side effects since there is a large excess of enzyme in the cholinergic synapse. In actual fact, 1-2 per cent of functional enzyme is sufficient to have a functioning synapse. This explains why carbamate pretreatment has such good effect.

Pretreatment with carbamate should be combined with oxime therapy (the auto-injector) after the poisoning in order to provide maximum effect. This combination reduces the toxic effects of all nerve agents.

A diazepam tablet is also generally given as a pretreatment, primarily affecting the central nervous system. Diazepam strengthens the effect of other nerve agent antidotes. There will be better prospects of survival and less injury. Diazepam also provides protection against permanent brain damage which may result from heavy exposure to nerve agents.

Pretreatment has best effect if a warning system is available and operative, since the tablets need about 30 min. to have effect after being swallowed. The best protective effect is achieved after about two hours, which is followed by decreasing efficacy. If the situation so requires, treatment can be repeated at eight-hourly intervals for some days. The tablets should not be taken once nerve agent injury has occurred. Admittedly, diazepam has a positive effect but pyridostigmine at that stage will aggravate the injury.

[opcw.org](http://opcw.org)

---

## Israel Institute for Biological Research

More about Israel Institute for Biological Research below. There is heavy secrecy surrounding this institute.

**THIS PLACE IS THE SOURCE OF MANY OF ISRAEL'S FALSE FLAG ATTACKS:**

**Title:** Exposing Israel's Most Dangerous Secret: What's Really Going On At The Israeli Institute for Biological Research?

**Date:** June 24, 2011

**Source:** [Counter Punch](#)

**Author:** Saleh El Naami

**Abstract:** Drivers will only dart a glance at that mammoth structure nestled in the dunes south of Rishon Litsion southeast of Tel Aviv as they speed on their way. It is forbidden to turn off the Tel Aviv-Rishon

Litsion highway onto the side road leading up to that building, which is barricaded by cement walls equipped with state-of-the-art surveillance and warning systems developed by Israel's military industries.

That fortress-like structure is the Israeli Institute for Biological Research (IIBR) where Israel develops its biological and chemical weapons and prepares for any eventuality of biological or chemical warfare. It is the most top-secret military installation in Israel. So tightly is it guarded by military censorship that the Israeli press has to turn to Western sources for scraps of information made available to them, very intermittently, by special contacts inside the institute.

Only once has the Israeli press been given leeway to discuss what goes on behind those high security walls. That was last month when Avisha Klein filed a suit against the IIBR administration for harassment and emotional abuse. A long-term employee at the institute, Klein has served in various positions, one of which was as part of a team to develop an ointment to protect the skin from mustard gas. But this is only one of the many details that have come to light in the course of the proceedings, which have shed considerable light on the nature and scope of the institute's work.

The IIBR is staffed by some 300 scientists and technicians employed in one or more of its many departments, each of which specialises in a specific area of chemical or biological research generally aimed at the production of chemical or biological weaponry. One of these departments, for example, is reported to have developed the poison that was used by the notorious Mossad assassination unit, Kidon, in its botched attempt to eliminate Hamas politburo chief Khaled Meshaal in 1997. Nevertheless, if there remains some question over the accuracy of this information, which was reported in Haaretz, no one disputes that the first time the institute's products were used in an assassination operation was in late 1977 when then prime minister Menachem Begin ordered Mossad to eliminate Wadie Haddad.

A leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Haddad was accused by Israel of responsibility for several terrorist operations, the last of which was the hijacking of an Israeli passenger plane en route to Entebbe in 1976. According to a recently published book by the Israeli journalist Aharon Klein, Haddad had a great fondness for Belgian chocolates. Mossad obtained some of these special chocolates, coated them with a slow-acting poison, and had them delivered to Haddad, who was then living in Baghdad, by an Iraqi official who was a Mossad agent and who had struck up a friendship with Haddad. Klein relates that the deadly substance was first developed in the IIBR and that its slow-acting and undetectable properties ensured that the agent and the instrument of death would not be discovered.

And indeed, following a gradual but severe deterioration in his health, Haddad was flown to a hospital in East Germany where he was diagnosed with leukaemia and eventually died on 28 March 1978. It was not until 32 years later that the truth came to light: that the real cause of death was a poison produced by IIBR.

It is not unlikely that Mossad conducted many assassination operations in this way, so as not to leave its fingerprints. In other words, the seemingly accidental deaths of many individuals that Israel regarded as a threat may have actually been caused by substances produced by IIBR. Most likely, the poison that Mossad agents injected into Hamas leader Mahmoud Al-Mabhouh in Dubai in February 2010 came from IIBR.



According to information that has recently come out, the institute contains a department specialising in the production of vaccines against biological weapons. One of the chief focuses of research and development, here, was anthrax, which Israel fears the Arabs and resistance organisations will use against it in a confrontation. The institute also has a department for developing remedies to minimise and counter the effects of chemical weaponry. The whole presents a gruesome picture of a curious chemical and biological race, with the institute virtually competing with itself to produce antidotes to weapons that it, itself, is producing, or that it fears others will use against Israel in an eventual confrontation.

The IIBR works closely and in full coordination with the Israeli army and intelligence, which furnish the institute with their lists of priorities in light of their strategic threat forecasts. For example, information that has come to light during the coverage of Klein's suit reveals that many years ago the Israeli military establishment was concerned that Arab states might use such chemical agents as mustard gas in an potential assault against Israel and, therefore, instructed the institute to develop a chemical substance to minimise the effects of the gas. Not surprisingly, the institute coordinates closely with the Israeli army's medical corps, which receives the antidotes and distributes them to its branches in the military in accordance with demand.

The institute also works closely with Mossad and Shin Bet, the agencies primarily responsible for most of the assassination and liquidation operations against Arab and Muslim targets. Also, since Mossad and the military intelligence unit "Aman" are responsible for gathering enemy intelligence and presumably monitor nonconventional weapons programmes in Arab countries, they would instruct IIBR to develop the necessary biological or chemical responses to these programmes.

However, the IIBR has another purpose on top of developing and producing biological and chemical weapons and antidotes. It is also a major hard currency income-generator. The Hebrew Haaretz website reports: "The institute has received a grant of hundreds of millions of dollars to develop an anthrax vaccine." The grant followed an attack in the US by a home-grown terrorist group that developed a concentrated strain of anthrax spores and delivered them to several individual targets in US; the vaccines that IIBR was commissioned to develop were destined for use in the US.

More importantly, we learn from the website that Israeli soldiers have been used to test the vaccines, causing some permanent physical damage. Reports of the internationally banned use of human guinea pigs raised moral hackles in Israel and sharpened suspicions that the lives of Israeli soldiers had deliberately been put to risk for the sake of financial gain received for promoting the security of another country, namely the US in this case.

The IIBR has a live animals department, where rabbits, pigs, monkeys and other animals are used in experiments. And perhaps human beings as well, judging by the suits soldiers filed against the Israeli Ministry of Defence after they were used in the anthrax experiments. The soldiers demand that they be officially recognised as disabled veterans and receive compensation accordingly. The case remains in the courts, but the IDF, caving into pressure from the families of the soldiers and public opinion, recently announced that it would no longer conduct experiments on soldiers.

It was Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, who ordered the construction of the IIBR on the basis of the advice of a number of Jewish scientists. Throughout his rule, from 1948 to 1963 (with the exception of the years 1953-1955 when Moshe Sharett served as prime minister), Ben-Gurion was directly responsible for the institute and every detail in it. The staff were forbidden to disclose to anyone even the smallest tid-bit of data or information without first obtaining Ben-Gurion's approval. That continued to apply even during that interstice when Sharrit was in power, for when this prime minister visited the institute in 1954 scientists had to apologise for not being able to show him the programmes they were working on at the time.

Although many scientists have taken a turn to direct the IIBR, it is generally believed that the one to have left the greatest imprint is its current director, Avigdor Shafferman. Shafferman, who has been named in Klein's suit, has the reputation of being something of a powerhouse but also being very strict and quick to fire staff members on disciplinary grounds.

Nevertheless, as significant as the details that have come to light in this rare glimpse into the workings of the IIBR may be, little attention has focussed on a larger truth. As the international community hounds a host of countries for pursuing conventional weapons programmes that pale in scale next to Israel's, it refuses to budge an inch to deter Israel, which only encourages Tel Aviv's belligerent and tyrannical behavior ([Counter Punch, 2011](#)).

[Counterpunch.org](http://Counterpunch.org)

---

## **UK AND ISRAEL DEVELOPING SARS-LIKE RACE-SPECIFIC BIO-WEAPON:**

**Title:** UK, Israel Seeking To Develop SARS-Like Race-Specific Bio-Weapon

**Date:** October 9, 2012

**Source:** [Press TV](#)

**Abstract:** British and Zionist health experts are working on a SARS-like race-specific bio-weapon, which could be capable of creating a global threat through triggering a massive ethnic cleansing, it has been claimed.

The claim was made following the identification by the World Health Organization (WHO) of a new SARS-like race-specific virus that targets people of Middle Eastern decent. The original SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) resulted in the death of numerous people in Hong Kong.

The Zionist-led Israeli regime has been seeking to spot specific genes carried by human of Arab decent in an attempt to develop a race-specific bio-weapon that could covertly be exposed to Arab populations in order to commit a massive ethnic cleansing whenever necessary.

Anonymous intelligence sources have also claimed that work is underway to create genetically modified bacterium/virus as a bio-weapon which could be deployed through the air or water supply.

According to intelligence sources Israeli Defense, working with a British defense apparatus at Porton Down, is seeking to produce this race-specific bio-weapon.

Earlier in September, the first case of SARS-like virus was indentified in Qatar. The victim was transferred to Britain, where it was discovered that the coronavirus was similar to SARS as far as its structure is concerned. The second case was a Saudi-born woman who died after being attacked by the new virus.

The symptoms of the new SARS-like virus have been said to be fever, cough and other respiratory signals.

SARS suddenly surfaced between November 2002 and July 2003. An estimated 8,098 people of Asian descent were infected and 774 of them succumbed to the race-specific virus ([Press TV, 2012](#)).

#propaganda

---

## Israel's CBRN\* propaganda and false flag racket

**\*CBRN: chemical biological radiological and nuclear**

This “racket” follows these steps:

- 1. Propaganda flooding – propaganda comes from different outlets and the volume is so great it constitutes a flood. The propaganda “noise” centers around drills done for imagined threats, other preparations and contingency measures for the supposed threats. These are all designed to make the threats seem real. The constant flow of propaganda acts has a brainwashing effect. The same nations are repeated over and over again so that the public comes to associate these countries with “terror”, “danger”, “threat”, “nuclear threat”, “chemical attack”, “sarin”, “weapons of mass destruction”.**
- 2. This serves to prime the public psychologically to expect an attack from these nations, so that when a terrorist attack occurs, the public will accept ver readily the explanation from the complicit media that the culprits are these nations.**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_**

**ISRAELI FALSE FLAG BLAMED ON PALESTINIANS TO CREATE THE MYTH OF PALESTINE AS A TERRORIST NATION IN ORDER TO CREATE GROUNDS FOR “WAR ON TERROR”**

**Title:** Bio-Terrorism In Israel

**Date:** December 12, 2001

**Source:** [Cryptome](#)

**Abstract:** When Palestinian suicide bombers attacked Zion Square in Jerusalem on December 1st, there were three surprises to the horror they caused. The first was a new, much stronger type of explosive that probably came from Eastern Europe or Russia. The second was the timing of a second bomb that was

intended to kill rescue workers. And the third was that the bombs contained rat poison, meaning that the attack added a new dimension to Palestinian terrorism — biological warfare.

Rat poison is an especially nasty bio-terror weapon. Most rat poisons are made up of chemicals called anti-coagulants with trade names like warfarin, fumarin, diphacinone and bromadiolone. Some also contain poisons such as strychnine. All work more or less the same way. A small mammal eats the poison and soon gets sick and dies from internal hemorrhaging. This happens because a mammalian needs to constantly manufacture coagulants to manage internal body functions. When the coagulant is blocked, uncontrolled internal bleeding occurs.

The Palestinian terrorists clearly understood why they packed their bombs with rat poison. These bombs are made up of an explosive charge and are packed with nails and metal and glass shards and bits of steel wire. These materials are designed to kill or maim the victims of the bomb, spreading destruction over a wide area. If the nails, metal and glass are coated with rat poison, then anyone wounded by them would be more likely to die from hemorrhaging. Interior Minister Uzi Landau noted that in the December 1st attack the explosion itself consumed much of the rat poison. Had the rat poison worked, the bombers might have killed more than a hundred people on December 1st.

The use of bio-terror weapons is being pursued by Palestinian terrorists and by Al Qaeda too. In Afghanistan U.S. Special Forces have discovered many germ warfare laboratories. They have found anthrax powder and a poison called ricin. Ricin, which is made from castor beans, is much more deadly than rat poison.

Ricin is known to have been a favorite of the old-KGB and other former Warsaw pact intelligence services. It was used in the murder of Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov by the Bulgarian secret service in November, 1978. Ricin can be put into an aerosol or into a bomb. Ricin, unlike rat poison, is more stable in intense heat. While rat poison kills by making it impossible for the blood to clot, ricin works in a different way in the body but with lethal results. Not only Al Qaeda, but also Iraq is producing ricin and may have given it to the Palestinians. It is not surprising, given the rising threat, that in every terror attack in Israel HAZMAT teams equipped with gas masks and protective suits are part of the rescue effort.

We also know that radioactive materials can be combined with conventional explosives and terrorists know how to use such weapons. The first example of this was in a Moscow Park in November 1995 where Chechen terrorists planted a radiological weapon. Luckily it was found and disarmed. Chechen terrorists are among the so-called foreign fighters helping Al Qaeda. Al Qaeda also has gotten help from Pakistani nuclear scientists, from Iraq, and from smugglers who have transported Cobalt 60, Cesium 137 and Strontium 90 to Pakistan and on into Afghanistan. Such “dirty” bombs can unleash clouds of radioactive dust, causing severe and generally fatal cases of radioactive poisoning in the victims.

Just as Israel, which faces Palestinian terrorism supported by states such as Iran, Iraq and Syria, the United States faces terrorism from Islamic groups. While the FBI has tended to think the recent anthrax attacks are from domestic American sources, it is just as likely, given the Al Qaeda revelations, that they came from Bin Laden and his crowd, maybe with the help of Iraq or unemployed Russian scientists.

Combating bioterrorism and radiological weapons by defensive measures alone won't work. There is no known way to have one hundred percent security against such attacks. Because the profile of the attacks has now changed to bioterrorism and nuclear terrorism, the only way to stop terror attacks is to destroy the terrorists and their supporters. President Bush, more than any world leader, grasps this vital point ([Cryptome, 2001](#)).

---

#### **ISRAELI COVER FOR THEIR AUTHORSHIP OF CHEMICAL FALSE FLAGS:**

**Title:** Chemical And Biological Attacks Simulated In Israel

**Date:** November 25, 2009

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel has finished civilian exercises to aid in preparing its citizens for a chemical attack.

Chemical attack were brought home to Israelis during the first Gulf War in early 1991, when fears were raised by 39 Scud missiles launched by Iraq that many feared contained chemical agents. Citizens sealed rooms and donned gas masks to protect themselves during that war.

Many Israeli citizens continue to keep potential sealed rooms stocked and gas masks at hand, just in case. Stories have also filtered to the nation's citizens of the Iran's potential military capabilities and the growing missile ranges of Hezbollah in the north and Hamas in the south.

Under the many potential threats, the Israeli government simulated a chemical warfare drill recently, including mass simulated casualties. Approximately seven million citizens took part in the preparedness drill, taking refuge in shelters.

As part of the drill, Haredi Jews played the role of fatalities at a Jerusalem shopping mall while rescue workers equipped with protective suits practiced their chemical weapons attack training.

Unconventional methods of attack such as biological and chemical weapons were also simulated by Israeli and U.S. armies last month as part of a joint preparedness drill.

A U.S. Army spokesman noted that the training drill was necessary to prepare for any possible attack scenario ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

---

#### **ISRAELI COVER FOR THEIR COMMISSION OF FALSE FLAG TERROR INVOLVING WMD:**

**Title:** Israel's Home Front Command Simulates CBRN Strike

**Date:** December 15, 2009

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel's Home Front Command has begun joint exercises with Magen David Adom and the Shaare Tzedek Medical Center to prepare for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear missile

attacks.

The simulated attacks, which consist of three missiles hitting a Jerusalem neighborhood in quick succession, leave hundreds of people injured by a chemical substance. The victims are rushed by Home Front Command and Magen David Adom ambulances to a large site prepared by Shaare Tzedek Medical Center.

Before the injured can receive medical attention, they must first be cleaned of the chemical substance. They are covered with a talc-based powder to absorb the chemical before being rinsed and taken to receive appropriate medical procedures.

The Shaare Tzedek Medical Center is able to treat several hundred wounded during emergency situations. To test its capacity, the exercise sends 200 wounded citizens through its door, taking two hours to decontaminate them all.

More than 100 soldiers took part in the exercise, which was deemed a great success, acted as a means of reassuring the government and citizens to the readiness of its soldiers for a biological or chemical attack.

“I am very satisfied,” Col. Yoram Lev-Ran, Commander of the Home Front Command Jerusalem District, told the Israel Defense Forces. “The civilian and military medical staff cooperated very well during the exercise. The system treating civilians in this kind of situations isn’t natural, it’s made up of a lot of bodies and organizations. We work on connecting them as well as possible, and I think that this sends a strong message to the Israeli public.”

More exercises will be performed by the Home Front Command over the coming months at hospitals throughout the country to practice and improve preparedness in emergency situations ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

---

## **ISRAELI COVER FOR THEIR COMMISSION AND PLANNING OF BIOWARFARE FALSE FLAG TERRORISM:**

**Title:** Israel To Simulate Biological Attacks

**Date:** January 6, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel will simulate the largest exercise in its history simulating a response to a biological warfare attack next week.

The exercise, code named Orange Flame, will be held in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Holan in the nation’s Dan region. The goal of Orange Flame is to evaluate the ability of the Home Front, medical services, rescue teams and municipal authorities to respond during the conditions created by a biological attack caused by either terrorists or accident.

During the exercise, to be held next Wednesday and Thursday, Home Front Command rescue units and special Health Ministry detection units will search for biological hazards while dealing with hundreds of citizens presenting exposure symptoms.

The simulated injuries will be treated at major hospitals including Ichilov, Tel Hashomer and Sheba as well as health maintenance organizations.

Affected citizens will also be received at Beit Dani in Tel Aviv, Winter Stadium in Ramat Gan and the Holon Country Club. More than 1,000 volunteers trained in behaving as if they have been exposed to biological agents will receive treatment at the centers.

Brigadier General (res.) Ze'ev Snir, the defense minister's special assistance on the subject, told Haaretz.com that the exercise will, "train the country to deal with biological terrorism attacks" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

## **ISRAEL SETTING THE STAGE FOR FALSE FLAG TERRORISM–PRIMING THE PUBLIC:**

**Title:** Planned Bioattack Simulation In Israel Could Be Sign Of Coming Biowar, Activist Warns

**Date:** January 8, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel's planned simulated biological warfare attack could be the run up to a catastrophic response to Iran and Hezbollah, Elias Bejjani, a Canadian-Lebanese human rights activist has said.

Bejjani, noting European diplomatic reports that quoted high ranking Israeli officials, said that the Netanyahu government as well as the Israeli army expect an imminent war against their nation against either Iran, Hezbollah or the Hamas movement, working alone or jointly, by next march.

The diplomatic reports also said that Israel, if faced with no other option, would carry out a preemptive attack against Iran or Lebanon or the Gaza Strip if any threat is made to the safety of its citizens or its infrastructure.

Fears have been raised that one or both sides would employ biological or chemical weapons. Those fears were further raised when Israel, which had previously provided 60 percent of its population with anti-biological and chemical masks, stated that it would not provide its entire population with the masks. Israel said it would concentrate its mask delivery on its second largest city, Tel Aviv, as well as cities and villages around it, which it considers to be among the first targets of any biological attack.

Statements by Israeli officials recently circulated in European diplomatic and intelligence reports, Bejjani said, made it clear that the Israeli army will not hesitate to respond to any biological or chemical attacks. The army said that it would retaliate with similar weapons.

The same reports also say that if Iran uses long-range missiles with biological or chemical warheads, Israel will respond in kind, targeting Tehran and other major Iranian cities not equipped or trained to

deal with such a strike ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

#### **MORE ISRAELI PRIMING AND PROPAGANDA AGAINST TARGETED NATIONS:**

**Title:** Israel Begins Bioattack Simulation

**Date:** January 14, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel's National Emergency Authority has begun the largest-ever exercise meant to train security forces on the proper response to a citywide biological attack.

The drill began with the arrival of dozens of people presenting a multitude of symptoms at hospitals – including Ichilov, Tel Hashomer and Wolfson – throughout the center of the country. The hospitals will not be informed beforehand of who the impersonators are, requiring them to identify them and the cause of their symptoms.

The impersonators will be presenting symptoms of a biological attack, with the IDF Home Front Command working to clear the infected area in conjunction with the Israel Police and Magen David Adom.

“We need to be ready for everything that can happen,” one senior official involved in planning the drill told The Jerusalem Post. “There are crazy people running around the world who, with the right materials and access to the Internet, can carry out such an attack.

“This is terrorism. There have been cases like this in the world and we need to make sure that the Israeli system works well and knows how to deal with such attacks.”

Officials noted that victims of an anthrax attack would not display symptoms for several days. Those symptoms would then include high fever and fatigue, similar to the flu.

“The trick is for the hospitals to be able to distinguish between the regular seasonal illnesses and the people who are suffering from a biological attack which requires special treatment,” the official said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

#### **PART OF THE PRIMING AND PROPAGANDA ABOUT BIOTERROR AND TARGETED NATIONS:**

**Title:** 30 Countries Joined Israel In Mass Bio-Terror Drill

**Date:** January 20, 2010

**Source:** [Haaretz](#)

**Abstract:** The security and health systems conducted a mass drill against a smallpox terror attack last week, involving a scenario whereby terrorists infected with a virus entered Tel Aviv posing as tourists



from a European country. It was the largest drill of its kind ever held in Israel.

Among other things, the drill, which was conducted in the Dan region over a two-day period, involved the simulated purchase of tens of thousands of courses of medication against the disease.

Dubbed “Operation Orange Flame 4,” the biological defense drill was conducted by the Defense Ministry and the Health Ministry, along with the Israel Defense Forces Home Front Command.

Also involved in the drill were representatives from 30 other countries, in Israel to participate in a conference on emergency and disaster management. The drill included a response to a smallpox outbreak affecting about 1,000 people.

The teams in the drill that were to investigate the identity of the biological contaminant as well as the medical teams were not told what material they were meant to be dealing with and how it would be spread.

Among the participants was the CEO of SIGA Technologies Dr. Erik Rose, whose company produces anti-viral pharmaceutical agents, and which is developing a smallpox anti-viral medicine, known as ST-246 for the U.S. Department of Health.

A statement released by the company in the United States said SIGA Technologies had contracted with the defense and health ministries to immediately sell Israel tens of thousands of anti-viral medications against smallpox.

The exercise simulated a scenario whereby two infected terrorists spread the disease by going to a sports stadium and a hotel and infecting as many passersby as possible. In addition to the 1,000 mock-infected persons, the drill also simulated treatment and isolation of 20,000 others with the disease, and initiated a national inoculation operation against smallpox.

According to researchers, smallpox has killed more people than any other disease in history – between 300 and 500 million people in the 20th century alone. In the 1960s, a world campaign began to eradicate the disease, with the last death from smallpox occurring in the mid-1970s.

Medical experts say that for all intents and purposes, the disease has been completely wiped out, with samples of the virus remaining only in a small number of guarded World Health Organization labs.

However, intelligence and medical officials fear that terror groups could get hold of the virus and use it for mass biological warfare.

Israel is said to have enough vaccines to inoculate the entire population against smallpox. However, it is believed that terror groups could use the virus to infect a large number of people before the vaccination campaign could reach the whole population. Such a campaign could be expected to take a few weeks.

The Health Ministry spokeswoman confirmed that a mock-purchase of medication against smallpox was made during last week’s operation ([Haaretz, 2010](#)).

---

## **DRILLS AND SIMULATED ATTACKS ARE PART OF THE PRIMING PROCESS AND PROPAGANDA WAR:**

**Title:** SIGA Technologies Takes Part In Israel's Simulated Bioattack

**Date:** January 21, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Representatives from SIGA Technologies took part in Israel's recent "Operation Orange Flame 4" biological defense drill conducted by the Defense Ministry and Health Ministry in conjunction with the Israel Defense Forces Home Front Command.

The drill, which included a response to a smallpox outbreak that affected approximately 1,000 people, included Dr. Erik Rose, the CEO of SIGA Technologies. SIGA Technologies is developing ST-246, a smallpox anti-viral medicine, for the U.S. Department of Health.

In a statement released by SIGA Technologies, the company said that it had contracted with the Israeli defense and health ministries to immediately begin selling Israel tens of thousands of anti-viral medications against smallpox.

Enough vaccines are believed to be held by Israel to inoculate its entire population against smallpox, but a terror attack using the virus could infect a large number of people before a vaccination campaign could reach the whole population. That type of campaign is expected to take several weeks.

As part of Operation Orange Flame 4, a national inoculation operation was simulated. The exercise also included 1,000 mock-infected persons as well as treatment and isolation of 20,000 others with the disease.

A Health Ministry spokeswoman told Haaretz.com that the exercise included the mock-purchase of smallpox medication.

Smallpox is responsible for more deaths than any disease in history, with the estimated death count from the 20th century believed to be between 300 and 500 million people ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

## **SUING TARGETED NATIONS IS PART OF THE PROPAGANDA WAR ISRAEL WAGES AGAINST TARGETED NATIONS:**

**Title:** Israeli Soldiers Sue Over Exposure To Anthrax

**Date:** March 29, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** The Israeli Defense Ministry has been sued by 64 former soldiers for approximately \$4.8 million over claims that they suffered damage from experiments in the early 1990s involving an anthrax vaccine.

The experiments, nicknamed “Omer 2,” were used to determine the efficacy of an anthrax vaccine. Omer 2 followed what was believed at the time to be the threat of a biological attack from Israel.

Omer 2 involved 716 Israeli Defense Force soldiers, which had been pared down from a pool of 4,000 soldiers.

The soldiers’ lawsuit, which was filed with the Petah Tikva District Court, follows the principle that says anyone deciding to take part in an experiment must do so willingly and only after considering the risks involved.

The lawsuit cites an Israel Medical Association report that called the experiments unjustifiable. The report says that Israel was already in possession of a stockpile of vaccines while the experiments took place.

“An accelerated effort to produce large quantities of the vaccine was underway a year prior to the experiment, and by the time the experiments were launched, Israel had enough vaccines to cover the civilian concerns,” the report said, according to YNetNews.com.

“No scientific justification was found for the experiment, scientific background was lacking, the experiment’s design and execution did not suit its goals, and no result would have justified those goals,” the report said. “Also, conventional guidelines were not followed, risks and possible side effects were not thoroughly investigated, and a follow-up mechanism to keep track of participating soldiers was not set up.”

The soldiers’ lawsuit also demands that Israel reveal the ingredients of the serum used as well as approximately \$80,000 in damages for each plaintiff for mental anguish and emotional distress ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#))

---

## **MORE “NOISE” ABOUT BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ATTACKS GENERATED IN PROPAGANDA WAR AGAINST TARGETED NATIONS:**

**Title:** Israel Prepares For Biological, Chemical Attacks

**Date:** October 29, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Officials with Israel’s Home Front Command recently announced that they are preparing for a wide range of scenarios, including the possibility that Hezbollah will one day obtain biological or chemical weapons.

A recent drill simulated missile attacks in Tel Aviv and on Bloomfield Stadium, in Jaffa, Israel, where hundreds of “spectators” were preparing for a soccer match, the Jerusalem Post reports. During the drills, a chemical attack was also simulated with an actual cloud formed near the impact site.

Home Front Command officials said that in the state's 62 years of existence, it has never been attacked by a chemical or biological missile. Officials also told the Jerusalem Post that they do not count on that trend to continue.

As a result, senior officials reported that they have begun a wide array of different drills and scenarios including the possibility that Hezbollah will one day obtain chemical weapons.

To prepare for this eventuality, officials said that two years ago they awarded Elbit Systems, Ltd., a contract to build a state-of-the-art simulator to train commanders in dealing with the fallout from chemical or biological attacks.

The training simulator is housed at the Home Front Command headquarters, near Ramle, Israel. It includes 50 different stations. The simulated missile attack drill was the simulator's first large-scale inaugural drill.

Lt. Col. Nir Golkin, head of research and development in the Home Front Command, told the Jerusalem Post the simulator enables commanders to train for threats that are almost impossible to drill in the field.

"It is extremely difficult to simulate a chemical missile attack in Tel Aviv," Golkin told the Jerusalem Post. "On the simulator, we can insert all of the different parameters and make it seem as real as possible. That way, we can test commanders in their ability to deal with the fallout and dispersion of the chemical agent" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

## **DRILLS ARE A PROPAGANDA DRILL TO PRIME PUBLIC ABOUT SUPPOSED DANGERS OF TARGETED NATIONS AND TO DISTRACT AND DEFLECT FROM ISRAEL'S OWN CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR ARSENAL:**

**Title:** Israel Holds Bioterror Drill

**Date:** November 10, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** "Orange Flame," a detailed simulation of a biological terror attack, will be held this week in Israel, and will affect three participating hospitals in the center of the country.

The exercise is managed by the Home Front Command and the Health Ministry in Ramle, but it will also occur in several other locales. The hospitals affected by the drill will be the Assaf Harofeh Medical Center in Tzifrin, the Kaplan Medical Center in Rehovot, and the Meir Medical Center in Kfar Saba, JPost.com reports.

Several organizations, including the Israel Police, the Defense Ministry, Magen David Adom and the L. Greenberg Center for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir, will participate.

The annual Orange Flame exercise, now in its fifth year, has been planned over several months to ready hospitals and other facilities to be able to cope with a biological emergency and to be able to coordinate

among several groups of authorities, an IDF spokesman told JPost.com.

The scenario is kept secret for the exercise so that the participants will be surprised like a true emergency. The participating hospitals will need to discover the biological agent and cope with the situation. Hundreds of simulated injured victims will need to be treated after “poisoning” by the biological agents while rescuers will wear special equipment and “decontaminate” the victims([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

**PERIODICALLY ISRAEL WILL LAUNCH COMBINED TERROR WMD (CBRN) DRILLS IN ORDER TO RAISE SUPPOSED DANGERS OF TARGETED NATIONS’ WMD AND TO MASK, DEFLECT AND DISTRACT FROM THEIR OWN WMD:**

(“CBRN” stands for “chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear”)

**Title:** IDF Launches Special CBRN Battalion

**Date:** December 14, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** The Israeli Defense Force recently inaugurated a battalion dedicated to dealing directly with the effects of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack.

The unit, known as Yanshuf, or Owl, has been in existence for some time, but it has only just been fully recognized as a battalion in its own right, according to the IDF website.

Becoming a full battalion involves a series of major changes to the unit’s operation. The company soldier track for the unit has been lengthened and company commanders are now required to complete the same training course as company commanders in regular units, according to IsraelNationalNews.com.

Yanshuf recently conducted its first battalion-level exercise. Its companies drilled in scenarios involving a simulated CBRN attack in open spaces and urban environments. In the exercise, the new battalion worked with a team from the Engineering Unit for Special Operations.

The IDF’s Ground Forces Commander, General Sami Turjeman, welcomed Yanshuf and implied that its recent upgrade could have something to do with fears of an Israeli confrontation with Syria, IsraelNationalNews.com reports.

“We are here in the southern Golan Heights,” Turjeman said, according to IsraelNationalNews.com. “Not far away from us, the Syrians are preparing various capabilities that we need to prepare for. Our job is not to prepare for the conventional events but for the extreme scenarios, and Yanshuf Battalion is the spearhead of the [CBRN] defense element. You have a very heavy responsibility on your shoulders. We are building a highly professional unit here with the spirit of an operational fighting unit” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

## **ISRAEL SIMULATIONS MASK ISRAEL'S OWN DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF WMD IN ACTUAL AGGRESSIVE ATTACKS AS WELL AS IN FALSE FLAG ATTACKS:**

**Title:** Israel Simulates Chemical, Missile Attacks

**Date:** June 23, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Israeli military, government and rescue services, along with 80 municipalities and millions of civilians, recently participated in a simulated drill of a simultaneous mass missile strike across the country on Wednesday.

During the drill, the entire population was instructed to seek cover, CRI English reports. The test was part of the week-long "Turning Point 5" drill.

The scenario simulated the 13th day of a full-scale war after approximately 7,000 missiles had been lobbed toward Israel by their foes, hitting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and other major population centers. This resulted in the simulated deaths of hundreds and left thousands wounded, Matan Vilnai, the Home Front Command minister, who lead the government's civilian responses to the mass attack, told CRI English.

Police and Israeli Defense Forces soldiers, as well as civilian first responders, dressed in chemical warfare protection suits to simulate mass intake and triage of citizens suffering from chemical weapons and burns.

"In last year's exercise, about 47 percent of the population entered protected areas," Col. Efi Mishov, head of the Home Front Command's Population Department, said, according to CRI English. "The past several years have seen a moderate increase in exercise participation, and this trend is expected to continue this year, but not in drastic numbers."

As part of the drill, sirens rang once to signal that it was part of a drill. Sirens malfunctioned in several cities, going off twice, scaring residents who thought it was a real attack. The government security cabinet met for the first time in a secret underground bunker in the Jerusalem area as part of the drill.

While the exercise was meant to ready the populace for the worst and to comprehensively synchronize crisis management responses to a rocket attack, it was also meant to warn potential foes that an attack like this would cause little damage to a government, public and military protected and ready for the worst.

"Our enemies know perfectly well that if they attack us, we will strike them with very tough blows, but we must prepare," Vilnai said, according to CRI English. "Because they have the capacity to fire missiles and rockets at all of our territory" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

**THIS PLACE IS THE SOURCE OF MANY OF ISRAEL'S FALSE FLAG ATTACKS:**

**Title:** Exposing Israel's Most Dangerous Secret: What's Really Going On At The Israeli Institute for Biological Research?

**Date:** June 24, 2011

**Source:** [Counter Punch](#)

**Abstract:** Drivers will only dart a glance at that mammoth structure nestled in the dunes south of Rishon Litsion southeast of Tel Aviv as they speed on their way. It is forbidden to turn off the Tel Aviv-Rishon Litsion highway onto the side road leading up to that building, which is barricaded by cement walls equipped with state-of-the-art surveillance and warning systems developed by Israel's military industries.

That fortress-like structure is the Israeli Institute for Biological Research (IIBR) where Israel develops its biological and chemical weapons and prepares for any eventuality of biological or chemical warfare. It is the most top-secret military installation in Israel. So tightly is it guarded by military censorship that the Israeli press has to turn to Western sources for scraps of information made available to them, very intermittently, by special contacts inside the institute.

Only once has the Israeli press been given leeway to discuss what goes on behind those high security walls. That was last month when Avisha Klein filed a suit against the IIBR administration for harassment and emotional abuse. A long-term employee at the institute, Klein has served in various positions, one of which was as part of a team to develop an ointment to protect the skin from mustard gas. But this is only one of the many details that have come to light in the course of the proceedings, which have shed considerable light on the nature and scope of the institute's work.

The IIBR is staffed by some 300 scientists and technicians employed in one or more of its many departments, each of which specialises in a specific area of chemical or biological research generally aimed at the production of chemical or biological weaponry. One of these departments, for example, is reported to have developed the poison that was used by the notorious Mossad assassination unit, Kidon, in its botched attempt to eliminate Hamas politburo chief Khaled Meshaal in 1997. Nevertheless, if there remains some question over the accuracy of this information, which was reported in Haaretz, no one disputes that the first time the institute's products were used in an assassination operation was in late 1977 when then prime minister Menachem Begin ordered Mossad to eliminate Wadie Haddad.

A leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Haddad was accused by Israel of responsibility for several terrorist operations, the last of which was the hijacking of an Israeli passenger plane en route to Entebbe in 1976. According to a recently published book by the Israeli journalist Aharon Klein, Haddad had a great fondness for Belgian chocolates. Mossad obtained some of these special chocolates, coated them with a slow-acting poison, and had them delivered to Haddad, who was then living in Baghdad, by an Iraqi official who was a Mossad agent and who had struck up a friendship with Haddad. Klein relates that the deadly substance was first developed in the IIBR and that its slow-acting and undetectable properties ensured that the agent and the instrument of death would not be discovered.

And indeed, following a gradual but severe deterioration in his health, Haddad was flown to a hospital in East Germany where he was diagnosed with leukaemia and eventually died on 28 March 1978. It was not until 32 years later that the truth came to light: that the real cause of death was a poison produced by IIBR.

It is not unlikely that Mossad conducted many assassination operations in this way, so as not to leave its fingerprints. In other words, the seemingly accidental deaths of many individuals that Israel regarded as a threat may have actually been caused by substances produced by IIBR. Most likely, the poison that Mossad agents injected into Hamas leader Mahmoud Al-Mabhouh in Dubai in February 2010 came from IIBR.

According to information that has recently come out, the institute contains a department specialising in the production of vaccines against biological weapons. One of the chief focuses of research and development, here, was anthrax, which Israel fears the Arabs and resistance organisations will use against it in a confrontation. The institute also has a department for developing remedies to minimise and counter the effects of chemical weaponry. The whole presents a gruesome picture of a curious chemical and biological race, with the institute virtually competing with itself to produce antidotes to weapons that it, itself, is producing, or that it fears others will use against Israel in an eventual confrontation.

The IIBR works closely and in full coordination with the Israeli army and intelligence, which furnish the institute with their lists of priorities in light of their strategic threat forecasts. For example, information that has come to light during the coverage of Klein's suit reveals that many years ago the Israeli military establishment was concerned that Arab states might use such chemical agents as mustard gas in an potential assault against Israel and, therefore, instructed the institute to develop a chemical substance to minimise the effects of the gas. Not surprisingly, the institute coordinates closely with the Israeli army's medical corps, which receives the antidotes and distributes them to its branches in the military in accordance with demand.

The institute also works closely with Mossad and Shin Bet, the agencies primarily responsible for most of the assassination and liquidation operations against Arab and Muslim targets. Also, since Mossad and the military intelligence unit "Aman" are responsible for gathering enemy intelligence and presumably monitor nonconventional weapons programmes in Arab countries, they would instruct IIBR to develop the necessary biological or chemical responses to these programmes.

However, the IIBR has another purpose on top of developing and producing biological and chemical weapons and antidotes. It is also a major hard currency income-generator. The Hebrew Haaretz website reports: "The institute has received a grant of hundreds of millions of dollars to develop an anthrax vaccine." The grant followed an attack in the US by a home-grown terrorist group that developed a concentrated strain of anthrax spores and delivered them to several individual targets in US; the vaccines that IIBR was commissioned to develop were destined for use in the US.

More importantly, we learn from the website that Israeli soldiers have been used to test the vaccines, causing some permanent physical damage. Reports of the internationally banned use of human guinea pigs raised moral hackles in Israel and sharpened suspicions that the lives of Israeli soldiers had deliberately been put to risk for the sake of financial gain received for promoting the security of another country, namely the US in this case.

The IIBR has a live animals department, where rabbits, pigs, monkeys and other animals are used in experiments. And perhaps human beings as well, judging by the suits soldiers filed against the Israeli



Ministry of Defence after they were used in the anthrax experiments. The soldiers demand that they be officially recognised as disabled veterans and receive compensation accordingly. The case remains in the courts, but the IDF, caving into pressure from the families of the soldiers and public opinion, recently announced that it would no longer conduct experiments on soldiers.

It was Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, who ordered the construction of the IIBR on the basis of the advice of a number of Jewish scientists. Throughout his rule, from 1948 to 1963 (with the exception of the years 1953-1955 when ? Moshe Sharett served as prime minister), Ben-Gurion was directly responsible for the institute and every detail in it. The staff were forbidden to disclose to anyone even the smallest tid-bit of data or information without first obtaining Ben-Gurion's approval. That continued to apply even during that interstice when Sharrit was in power, for when this prime minister visited the institute in 1954 scientists had to apologise for not being able to show him the programmes they were working on at the time.

Although many scientists have taken a turn to direct the IIBR, it is generally believed that the one to have left the greatest imprint is its current director, Avigdor Shafferman. Shafferman, who has been named in Klein's suit, has the reputation of being something of a powerhouse but also being very strict and quick to fire staff members on disciplinary grounds.

Nevertheless, as significant as the details that have come to light in this rare glimpse into the workings of the IIBR may be, little attention has focussed on a larger truth. As the international community hounds a host of countries for pursuing conventional weapons programmes that pale in scale next to Israel's, it refuses to budge an inch to deter Israel, which only encourages Tel Aviv's belligerent and tyrannical behavior ([Counter Punch, 2011](#)).

---

## **RESEARCH BY ISRAEL ON HOW TO SPREAD VIRUSES BETTER – USEFUL FOR COMPUTER VIRUS SPREAD E.G. STUXNET-TYPE VIRUSES:**

**Title:** Facebook Application To Simulate Spread Of Virus

**Date:** September 6, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** A Facebook application developed in a lab at Israel's Tel Aviv University that simulates the spread of a virus may serve as a strong indicator of how infections spread among populations.

The app, called PiggyDemic, allows users to "infect" their friends with a simulated virus or become infected themselves. The resulting patterns may allow researchers to gather information on how a virus mutates, how it spreads through human interaction and the amount of people it infects, Health Care IT News reports.

Gal Almogy and Nir Ben-Tal of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at TAU's George S. Wise Faculty of Life Sciences developed the app. Scientists currently use mathematical algorithms to determine which virus will spread and how, but the system assumes a virus has equal distribution across populations, which does not take into account patterns of social interaction.

“HIV is concentrated in Africa; certain types of flu are widespread in North America and Asia,” Almogly said, according to Health Care IT News. “Adding the element of human interaction, and looking at the social networks we belong to, is critical for investigating viral interaction.”

Because Facebook’s digital interactions simulate in-person interactions, the site is an ideal tool for such an undertaking, according to Almogly.

Once the app is added to a user’s account, PiggyDemic follows the user’s newsfeed to determine the people with which they interact, according to Health Care IT News. The researchers follow these interactions using network visualization software, which creates a more accurate model of viral dynamics. Almogly said that improving this model is vital for developing public health policy.

“People who have this software can report if they are actually ill,” Almogly said, according to Health Care IT News. “If we know who their friends are and the sequence of the infecting virus, we can figure out which virus they have and how it passes from one person to another” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

#### **“DRILL” IN PREPARATION FOR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK ON TARGETED NATION, TO MODEL MAXIMUM EFFECTIVENESS OF ATTACK (PLUS USUAL PROPAGANDA VALUE OF DRILLS):**

**Title:** “Orange Flame 6” Exercise Is Part Of Wider Process Of Increasing Israel’s Ability To Deal With Unconventional Threats

**Date:** November 26, 2011

**Source:** [DefPro](#)

**Abstract:** Next week, the Israeli Defense Ministry, in conjunction with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and the Health Ministry, will conduct an exercise simulating an unconventional terror attack.

The exercise, called “Orange Flame 6” will simulate a biological outbreak of a contagious disease in the cities of northern Israel.

The exercise will be held in Afula, Tiberias, Nazareth and Nazareth-Ilit. It is part of a number of exercises in the field of unconventional terrorism. Such exercises take place every year. In the up and coming months, the Ministry of Defense intends to hold additional drills in the field of unconventional terrorism. This is part of a wider process of increasing Israel’s preparation, alertness and competence in dealing with this particular threat.

The exercise will test and drill the various organs of the Defense Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Home Front Command, hospitals, healthcare centers, local authorities, the police, Magen David Adom, the fire brigade, the Environmental Protection Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and the Water Authority, as well as other bodies.

As part of the exercise, the local authorities will set up Mass-Prophylaxis Treatment Centers which will simulate the provision of preventative treatment to citizens who are suspected of exposure to the

outbreak. Each center will be drilled on their capacity to treat approximately 5,000 patients per day. The hospitals will be drilled on their ability to treat those who already displaying symptoms of the disease.

The aim of the drill is to increase the preparedness and competence of all the relevant national services in coping with biological terror attacks.

“The aim of the exercise is to improve and increase the capabilities of the State of Israel to handle an unconventional terror attack,” said Brigadier General (res.) Ze’ev Snir, Assistant Minister of Defense for CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Defense. “It is important that the citizens of Israel know that there are people in the Defense Establishment, as well as the other relevant authorities, whose permanent job is to prepare the State of Israel to handle these types of threats. The State of Israel is at the global forefront of preparedness for such events. However we are committed to continuously testing ourselves in order to increase and improve both our capabilities and preparedness for the array of potential challenges that we could face”(DefPro, 2011).

---

## **MORE PROPAGANDA DRILLS AND DRILLS IN CASE THERE IS BIOLOGICAL WARFARE BLOWBACK ON ISRAELIS:**

**Title:** Israel To Simulate Bioterror Attack

**Date:** November 29, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** The Defense and Health Ministries in Israel are preparing to hold a two day drill starting Wednesday that will test the country’s preparedness for an unconventional terrorist attack.

The exercise, called “Orange Flame 6,” will examine the potential of an outbreak of an infectious disease in the country’s northern cities. The drill is part of a series of training exercises planned by the Defense Ministry. Another drill that is scheduled for January will simulate a radiological attack on Haifa, Y Net News reports.

As part of the event, fake patients will flood northern hospitals presenting the symptoms of a suspicious illness. Medical crews will use this simulation to practice responding quickly to a biological attack, while an inter-ministerial committee will train on managing such a national crisis.

Distributing vaccinations and quarantining entire regions are just two of the possible strategies the state could implement should an agent like chicken pox or anthrax be unleashed on Israel’s population.

On the second day of the drill, local authorities will open clinics that simulate the treatment of civilians infected in the biological attack. Each center will practice treating approximately 5,000 patients a day, according to Y Net News.

Experts estimate that if such an epidemic were to break out, thousands of healthy citizens will arrive at hospitals fearing that they have been infected, which could overload the medical crews and prevent the sick from getting treatment.

Home Front Command, fire and police departments, local authorities, clinics and hospitals plan to take part in the drill, along with other national establishments ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

## **PROPAGANDA PRIMING THE PUBLIC OF THE WEST TO THINK SYRIA WILL ATTACK WITH CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN PREPARATION FOR A FALSE FLAG ON IT:**

**Title:** Syrian 'Chemical, Biological' Weapons Concern Israel

**Date:** January 17, 2012

**Source:** [YNet](#)

**Abstract:** IDF's planning division head says chemical, biological weapons still flowing into Syria, wonders 'what will be transferred to Hezbollah?' [Israel](#) has serious concerns about what will happen to "huge stockpiles" of chemical and biological weapons in [Syria](#) when the Assad regime collapses, a senior military official said on Tuesday.

Major-General Amir Eshel, head of the Israeli military's planning division, said the working assumption was the regime of President Bashar [Assad](#) would eventually fall.

"The question is when, not if. And the big question is what's going to come the day after," he said.

"The immediate concern is the huge stockpiles of chemicals, biologicals (weapons), strategic capabilities that are still going into Syria, mainly from eastern Europe," Eshel said.

"That's a major concern because I don't know who is going to own those the day after. Up till now, what has been transferred to Hezbollah? What will be transferred to [Hezbollah](#)? What will be divided between those factions inside Syria? What is that going to create?

"We are talking about huge stockpiles," he said.

The regime has spearheaded a bloody crackdown on pro-democracy activists seeking to overthrow Assad, who has vowed to remain in power, raising the specter of civil war between Syria's many religious sects if he steps down.

Eshel said the threat of civil war was a real possibility if Assad clung to power.

"If Assad will adopt this Yemenite model and leave, it might prevent a civil war," he said, referring to an agreement that saw Yemen's former president Ali Abdullah Saleh agree in November to leave power.

"But if he won't leave of his own will, we might get into civil war," he said. "If there will be a civil war, it might be a disaster."

Eshel also warned that Syria faces bankruptcy, which could create new instability.

"I think the major challenge the Syrians will face in a few months, is bankruptcy. The reserves will be zero, and this is going to create, I think, internal turmoil. We can expect refugees in many countries."

On January 10, Israel's Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Benny [Gantz](#) told MPs that the military was preparing for the possibility of an influx of Syrian refugees, particularly on the Golan Heights ([YNet, 2012](#)).

---

## **CONTINGENCY PLANNING HEIGHTENS FEAR PRODUCED BY PROPAGANDA EXERCISES DESIGNED TO MAKE PUBLIC THINK HEZBOLLAH AND IRAN WILL ATTACK WITH CHEMICAL BIOTERROR:**

**Title:** Foreign Embassies In Israel Plan Evacuation, Request Gas Masks

**Date:** February 7, 2012

**Source:** [Infowars](#)

**Abstract:** The news media in Israel this evening reports foreign embassies are organizing contingency plans for the evacuation of their nationals and diplomats and are requesting gas masks from the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Diplomats and their families are worried about a missile strike that may prompt a mass evacuation of Israeli citizens with passports. The European Union does not currently have the resources to undertake an evacuation of its citizens in a short period of time.

Israeli officials have provided embassies with a list of public bomb shelters in the country and an instructional pamphlet produced by the IDF, [Ynetnews.com](#) reports.

Earlier on Tuesday, Lebanon's Hezbollah leader [Sheik Hassan Nasrallah](#) said Iran will not ask the group to retaliate if Israel strikes Iran. He said by video link to supporters that Hezbollah would make the decision in the event of an Israeli attack.

"There is speculation about what would happen if Israel bombed Iran's nuclear facilities," Nasrallah said. "I tell you that the Iranian leadership will not ask Hezbollah to do anything. On that day, we will sit, think and decide what we will do."

According to estimates, Hezbollah has more than [40,000 rockets](#) in its arsenal. Most are of the Katyusha variety with a range under 100 kilometers. It also possesses several hundred Iranian Zelzal-2 missiles with a range between 100 and 400 kilometers.

In 2010, the [Pentagon reported](#) the Shi'ite group also has 40 to 50 Fatah-110 missiles and 10 Scud-D missiles. The Fatah can be accurately target and reach most of Israel, including Tel Aviv.

In November 2009, it was estimated that if war broke out, Hezbollah would launch 400 to 600 rockets a day and would be able to sustain the attacks for at least two months.

During the 2006 Lebanon War Hezbollah fired about 3,699 rockets into Israel ([Infowars, 2012](#)).

---

## **PROPAGANDA AGAINST HEZBOLLAH AND PROPAGANDA DEFLECTING FROM ISRAEL'S CHEMICAL ARSENAL:**

**Title:** Israeli Army Fears That Syrian Chemical Weapons Could Reach Hezbollah

**Date:** May 23, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Yair Naveh, the Israeli deputy army chief of staff, expressed concern this week that Syria's chemical weapons arsenal could be transferred to Hezbollah, which could impact not just Israel but the whole world.

Naveh made the statement at the 2012 Israeli Conference on Air and Land Jointness. He said that while Bashar al-Assad, the Syrian president, is still in control of the country's advanced weaponry, the stockpile could be transferred to the militant group, [ABNA](#) reports.

"(The weapons) have already been transferred to the Syrians and may one day be transferred from Syria to Hezbollah," Naveh said, according to [ABNA](#). "The existence of these systems creates a reality in which the Israel Air Force will need several hours to first deal with the air defense systems before turning to other missions. The proliferation of these systems needs to concern not just Israel, but also the entire world."

Naveh said that Syria has spent \$3 billion in recent years on advanced surface-to-air missile systems developed by Russia. In addition, ground positioning system jammers could get in the way of Israel's ability to hit targets in Syria, Gaza or Lebanon during future military conflicts.

"The IDF is investing in accurate firepower from the air and precise munitions from the ground," Naveh said, according to [ABNA\(BioPrepWatch, 2012\)](#).

---

## **PROPAGANDA TO GENERATE FEAR OF TARGETED NATIONS AND DEFLECT FROM ISRAEL'S CHEMICAL WMD DEPOTS:**

**Title:** Naveh: Israel Could Be Threatened By Syrian Chemical Weapons

**Date:** June 12, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Yair Naveh, the deputy military chief of the Israeli Defense Force, announced on Sunday that Syria had one of the biggest chemical weapons stockpiles worldwide and could use the weapons to attack Israel.

Naveh expressed concern that the attack could come to divert the attention of the world from the Assad regime's killing of Syrian citizens. The military official said that if the regime had the opportunity it would harm Israeli civilians as well, [Associated Press](#) reports.

Naveh said that if the Assad regime fell apart, the weapons could be obtained by hostile rebel forces. Terrorist groups inside Syria may have gained access to chemical weapons already, Fars News Agency reports. The Iran-state sponsored news source claims that the rebels plan to use the weapons on the Syrian people and place the blame on the Syrian army.

Ayoob Kara, a Druze Knesset member, said that he has seen several videos showing chemical weapon use in Syria. Analysts with DebkaFile think that the international community will likely intervene in Syria if either side of the conflict proves to be using chemical weapons, Arutz Sheva reports.

Israeli officials have called on the international community to intervene in the conflict and to hold Syria's allies accountable for their connection to the killing of innocents ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## PROPAGANDA TO WHIP UP FEAR AMONG POPULACE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS EXERCISE TO GENERATE JUSTIFICATION FOR FUTURE STRIKE ON IRAN:

**Title:** Tel Aviv 'Exodus' Planned In Event Of Missile Strike

**Date:** June 12, 2012

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** Israeli authorities are prepared to completely evacuate Tel Aviv in the event of a missile attack, especially one deploying "unconventional" warheads, a commander heading the country's central region has said.

Fears within Israel of a military backlash amid threats of a unilateral strike against Iran over the country's uranium enrichment program seem to be coming to a head.

Today, *"every civilian is threatened in Israel,"* Colonel Adam Zusman, chief of the Home Front Command in the Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area, told AFP.

*"In case of a missile attack on the center of Israel, especially unconventional, the population from Tel Aviv and other cities will be evacuated and relocated in other areas of the country,"* he warned.

*"Massive evacuations will take place in case of unconventional attacks and if buildings are destroyed by a missile,"* Zusman continued.

The colonel echoed past claims that the country is under continual regional threats from Iran and its allies, specifically the Lebanese-based Hezbollah and a Gaza Strip under Hamas control.

However, Zusman made no mention of the fact that any Iranian attack against Israel would likely be retaliatory, as the country's [Prime Minister Netanyahu warned](#) *"the threat of a nuclear Iran must be turned aside."*

Netanyahu further intoned that such a strike *"is not days or weeks away, but neither is it years away."*



Zusman said that despite the fact that Israel touts the [Iron Dome rocket shield](#) – the “most sophisticated” anti-aircraft system in the world – no system could provide total protection.

*“We estimate that in case of war, hundreds of missiles will hit Tel Aviv and its nearby cities. As a result of these attacks, there will be hundreds of Israeli casualties.”*

*“In the next war, nobody will be able to drink a coffee in Dizengoff,”* he said, in reference to the major downtown artery one known as the Champs-Elysees of Tel Aviv.

*“We are getting ready for the worst-case scenario,”* he continued.

With a population of just over 400,000, Tel Aviv is Israel’s second-largest city. The Tel Metropolitan Area, or Gush Dan, boasts over 3 million people, some 42 per cent of the country’s entire population, making such a mass evacuation a potential logistical nightmare.

While Zusman said air raid drills and preparedness exercises at hospitals to deal with a mass influx of casualties in the event of an attack had been undertaken.

This past March, Israel held “the Hit to the Heart” rocket attack drill in response to reports that Hamas possesses Fajr-5 rockets which are capable of striking in the heart of central Israel.

Tehran has long maintained any strike against Iran would be met with a missile strike that would hit Tel Aviv *“before the dust from the enemy attack settles.”*

However, despite the Israel’s advanced missile defense systems and preparedness drills, Zusman admitted the civilian population remained vulnerable, especially in regard to a chronic lack of gas masks and shelters.

The head of Israel’s parliamentary committee for home front preparedness [told RT in April](#) that 1.7 million people did not have adequate shelter and 3.5 million did not have gas masks.

He further said that even if factories received the necessary finances, it would take a minimum of two years the fill the gas mask gap ([RT, 2012](#)).

---

## **PROPAGANDA TO GENERATE FEAR AND PRIME THE PUBLIC IN PREPARATION FOR CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WMD FALSE FLAG THAT WILL BLAME SYRIA:**

**Title:** Israel Urges Putin To Prevent Biological Weapons From Reaching Hizbullah

**Date:** June 26, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Israeli officials asked visiting Russian President Vladimir Putin to stop Syrian biological and chemical weapons from falling into the hands of Hizbullah this week.

The officials asked Putin to work more actively to preserve stability in Syria.



“Putin said that he is not obligated to Assad, but that Russia and Syria have strategic relations,” a diplomatic source said, according to [NaharNet](#).

Putin warned against foreign interference in Syria adding that it was “unacceptable to think of mutual destruction,” [NaharNet](#) reports.

After meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Putin said that Russia has been promoting civilized action toward democratic changes without external intervention since the beginning of the Arab Spring.

Israeli president Shimon Peres urged Putin to play a bigger role in dampening what many say are Iran’s nuclear arms ambitions.

“I ask as a personal request that you make your voice heard against a nuclear Iran, against genocide,” Peres told Putin, according to [NaharNet](#).

There did not appear to have been any agreements reached between the two sides on Iran’s nuclear program or Russia’s support for the Assad regime.

This is Putin’s first visit to the country since 2005 ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## **FODDER FOR PROPAGANDA TO PERPETUATE THE NOTION THAT A THREAT OF CHEMICAL ATTACK FROM SYRIA OR “ROGUE ELEMENTS” IS IMMINENT.**

**Title:** Israel Testing New Siren For Incoming WMD

**Date:** July 6, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** The Israeli Defense Force recently tested an air raid siren capable of warning the public against incoming missiles carrying chemical or biological weapons.

The new siren is seen as an increasingly critical measure as fears mount about the possibility that Syria’s chemical weapons could fall into the hands of rogue elements. The possibility of using two different sirens was first raised two years ago following a national defense exercise, according to the [Jerusalem Post](#).

When the idea was first raised to use one siren for conventional missiles and another for nonconventional missiles the IDF Home Front Command nixed the idea. The ongoing conflict in Syria, however, has led it to rethink the plan begin a new round of tests.

The Home Front Command has doubled its investment in warning systems since the 2006 Second Lebanon War. There are now 3,100 sirens based throughout the country as part of an early warning network.

Israeli radars are capable of detecting incoming missiles, but cannot detect what type of payload they are carrying.

“This would be based on intelligence but there is no reason for people to put on their gas masks for every missile that is fired into Israel if they don’t have to,” a senior Home Front Command officer said, the [Jerusalem Post](#) reports ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## **MORE PROPAGANDA “NOISE” THAT COMES FROM ISRAEL’S INTELLIGENCE ABOUT SYRIA’S CHEMICAL WEAPONS:**

**Title:** Israel Expresses Concern Over Syrian Nerve Gas

**Date:** July 12, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel is worried that the regime of Bashar al Assad in Syria will deliberately give chemical weapons to Hezbollah, which could lead to a major regional war.

Syria is thought to have large stockpiles of the nerve gases sarin and VX, in addition to mustard gas. There are four sites where the agents may be produced, including Al Safira, Latakia, Hama and the Center for Study and Scientific Research laboratories in Damascus, [Sky News](#) reports.

There are also potential storage sites for the weapons at Palmyra, Masyaf, Hama, Furqlus and Khan abu Shamat. In addition, biological weapons may be stored at Cerin, which also may have facilities capable of producing bioweapons like anthrax and botulism.

“As for Syria, we all hear the news...(if) Syrians...behave this way to their people it is clear...how they will behave towards us – to our sons – when they get the opportunity against us, with the largest chemical weapons arsenal in the world, with missiles and rockets that cover all of Israel,” Yair Naveh, the deputy chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Force, said, according to [Sky News](#).

Experts at the Pentagon estimated that a force of 75,000 troops would be required to secure the chemical weapons arsenal. There is little chance that such a force could be mounted, given tensions with Iran over its nuclear weapons program.

“The truth is that no one has much of a clue what to do about Syria – it’s too well defended and too full of weapons of mass destruction to mean that there can be any meaningful military intervention,” a senior intelligence official, said, according to [Sky News](#). “The Syrians may be doomed if Assad stays, and lots of others if he falls” ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## **PROPAGANDA NOISE TO DEMONIZE SYRIA AND HEZBOLLAH AND LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR A FUTURE FALSE FLAG ATTACK ON SYRIA AND HEZBOLLAH:**

**Title:** Israel Warns Of Strike Should WMD Fall Into Wrong Hands

**Date:** July 26, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel recently announced that it is prepared to intervene militarily should Syria lose control of its chemical or biological arsenal to Islamic militants.

Reflecting fears that Syria's civil war may be entering a new phase, Israeli officials have reported a surge in demand for gas masks among civilians. Syria threatened that it would use its arsenal of chemical and biological weapons against a foreign attack, but Israeli defense officials are more concerned that groups like Hezbollah could acquire them should the regime disintegrate, according to [IsraelNationalNews.com](#).

"In the moment we see that the Syrians transfer chemical and biological weapons to Hezbollah, this is a red line for us and from our point of view it's a clear 'casus belli,'" Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman said, [IsraelNationalNews.com](#) reports. "We will act decisively and without hesitation or restraint. It will be a completely different ball game and we hope for the understanding of the international community."

Retired Israeli general Shlomo Brom joined several other experts in downplaying the risk posed by Syria's strategic weapons, despite the Israeli government's increasing warnings. Brom said that the components of chemical weapons and their delivery systems are usually held in various locations and that it would be difficult for small groups to collect and assemble them, according to [CBSNews.com\(BioPrepWatch, 2012\)](#).

---

## **PROPAGANDA NOISE TO DEMONIZE SYRIA AND HEZBOLLAH AND PRIME PEOPLE TO THINK ANY CHEMICAL ATTACK HAS BEEN DONE BY THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT OR HEZBOLLAH:**

**Title:** As Assad Teeters, Israel Prepares For Battle To Secure Chemical Weapons

**Date:** July 28, 2012

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** As Syria's regime teeters on the brink of collapse, Israeli soldiers and civilians alike are preparing for possible military action to make sure Bashar al-Assad's chemical weapons don't fall into the hands of terrorist groups.

Sources close to the Israel Defense Force told FoxNews.com soldiers have been put on standby and are ready to move, while civilian demand for gas masks has jumped 66 percent over the last few weeks from 2,200 to 3,700 per day. The fears center around the prospect of Hezbollah getting Syrian chemical weapons as the Assad regime shows imminent signs of collapse.

"Israel...will not hold back and will respond decisively if this happens," Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman said.

Hezbollah, (the Islamic militant group based in south Lebanon, supported by both Syria and Iran), who has long called for the destruction of Israel, is the prime candidate to take possession of the armaments.

Speculation is mounting about when and how Israel will deal with the prospect of chemical weapons being spirited away during the chaos of Assad's likely fall.

"It appears the IDF may seek to eliminate Syria's ability to transport the weapons to proxy forces but not to eliminate the actual weapons themselves by striking at storage facilities," Idan Kweiller, political correspondent for Israel Army Radio, told FoxNews.com. "Israel's main interest is to ensure the weapons are not passed on to the likes of Hezbollah in south Lebanon."

The potential breakdown of the Syrian regime has reportedly paved the way for any number of Islamist terror groups, including Al Qaeda, to blend in with the Free Syrian Army, giving them cover to get at the chemical weapons stockpile Assad acknowledges having. That could potentially pose a massive threat to Israel's security and inflict significant civilian casualties, according to experts.

Meanwhile, the race to locate the chemical weapons has reportedly been taxing a number of international security agencies, including the CIA, desperate to ensure the arms won't fall into the wrong hands and spark an all-out regional war. One report suggested that a group of Jordanian commandoes had been sent into Syria to try and recover the weapons, while Turkey's intelligence agency is another with good reason to fear unaccounted for weapons.

Earlier this week, Turkey, nervous of growing activity from Kurds in western Syria, mobilized troops and missile batteries to the border, further ratcheting up tensions in the region against their former ally. Earlier on Thursday, Turkish newspaper Zaman reported officials speaking optimistically of Turkey's "commitment to preserving warm relations with Israel," a significant change in tone from the antagonistic relationship on both sides in recent years and a follow on from the up-beat visit of a Turkish delegation to Jerusalem who met with Israeli Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu a day earlier.

Kweiller believes Israel and Turkey could well be on the verge of setting aside recent disputes to jointly focus on the danger a de-stabilized Syria poses them both.

With increased reconnaissance of the region set to dictate the next move, the Israeli public is holding its breath to see exactly what Netanyahu and his advisors will do next. They may hold back until the last possible moment in an effort to be seen as doing everything to keep the lid on the region, or they could move proactively. The IDF and the public don't know yet, but their jitters are real ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

---

## **PROPAGANDA TO PROVIDE THE JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ISRAELI ATTACK ON SYRIAN ASSETS:**

**Title:** Israel Defense Minister Sees No Threat Of Chemical Attack

**Date:** July 30, 2012

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** Israel's defense minister, in an apparent allusion to Syria, says that no country in the world would "dare" to attack the Jewish state with chemical weapons.

Ehud Barak told Israel Radio on Monday that he's so sure that an attack won't happen that he's willing to turn in his government-issued gas mask.

Last week, Syria threatened to unleash chemical and biological weapons if it faces a foreign attack — a threat widely believed to have been directed at Israel.

Israeli leaders, including Barak, have indicated they would attack Syrian arms depots to keep anti-Israel militants from getting their hands on chemical weapons should the Syrian regime collapse ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

---

## **THE US, JORDAN, TURKEY—ALL ALLIES OF ISRAEL—PARTICIPATE IN THE PROPAGANDA EXERCISE TO PRIME THE PUBLIC TO THINK SYRIA IS GUILTY IN ANY FUTURE CHEMICAL ATTACK:**

**Title:** U.S. Works With Israel, Jordan, Turkey To Prepare Against Chemical Attacks From Syria

**Date:** August 13, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** The United States set up joint military, intelligence and medical working teams last week with Israel, Turkey and Jordan in order to lay plans for the contingency of Syrian chemical warfare.

Israel, Turkey and Jordan are all feared under threat by Syrian president Bashar al Assad, according to [DEBKAFfile](#).

According to the White House, CIA and Pentagon, all three countries may be under the threat of a potential unconventional attack. Each country's medical services have begun preparation for a possible chemical attack.

The United States and France have delivered special forces trained in chemical warfare, military hospitals and hundreds of tons of medical equipment to Jordan, a country that lack the appropriate medical facilities. Washington is also concerned that American military and strategic interests in all three countries may be in danger, [DEBKAFfile](#) reports.

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton discussed a chemical war scenario during a meeting in Istanbul on Saturday.

"We need to get into the real details of such operational planning and it needs to be across both our governments (U.S. and Turkey). Our intelligence services and our military have very important responsibilities and roles to play, so we are going to be setting up a working group to do exactly that. We have planned for many contingencies, including the very horrible scenario of the use of chemical weapons," Clinton said, [DEBKAFfile](#) reports.

The working group she announced for the U.S. and Turkey will also be replicated between the U.S. and Israel and the U.S. and Jordan ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## CHEMICAL ATTACK SIMULATIONS TO BRING FOCUS ON SYRIA AND DIVERT ATTENTION AWAY FROM ISRAEL, WHICH IS PORTRAYED AS THE VICTIM AND NOT THE AGGRESSOR:

**Title:** Israel Holds Chemical Attack Simulations

**Date:** August 20, 2012

**Source:** [BioPrepWatch](#)

**Abstract:** Israel held a simulation of a chemical attack last week in the country's northern region, carried out on shoppers at a Nazareth mall.

An IDF lieutenant said that the country has an increased desire to prepare against missile or chemical attacks in the northern part of Israel as a response to the Second Lebanon War, the [Algemeiner](#) reports.

"Every time they want more. Another practice, another meeting, another round table. We try to satisfy the needs," the lieutenant said, according to [Algemeiner](#).

The country also has an increased concern due to Syria's chemical weapons arsenal, which is believed to be the largest in the Middle East. Conflict in Syria has many worried that the country's chemical weapons could fall into the wrong hands. There has also been renewed speculation of a major confrontation with Iran.

Eyal Eisenberg of Israel's Home Front Command said that exercises such as the one at the Nazareth mall are coordinated closely with the country's civilian population. The country is even working on a newly tested system that informs citizens of potential threats through text messaging.

"It is performed in cooperation with the population and that is important," Eisenberg said, [Algemeiner](#) reports ([BioPrepWatch, 2012](#)).

---

## PROPAGANDA TO PORTRAY IRAN AS A BELLIGERENT NATION READY TO ATTACK ISRAEL AT ANY TIME AND LAUNCH CHEMICAL ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAEL, WHICH IS PORTRAYED AS A COUNTRY UNDER THREAT:

**Title:** Israeli Officials: Over One Million Citizens Vulnerable To Missile Or Chemical Attack

**Date:** August 29, 2012

**Source:** [Jewish Voice](#)

**Abstract:** In a shocking new revelation, Israeli officials have admitted that more than a million citizens of the Jewish state do not have access to essential personal forms of protection in the event of an enemy missile or chemical attack.

Making their comments against the backdrop of a possible Israeli military strike against Iran's nuclear facilities and a potential retaliation aimed at the Israeli homeland, the officials stated that 1.7 million

Israelis are unable to avail themselves of bomb shelters or bunkers. They also revealed that 40% of the country's population is unable to obtain gas masks, and that the majority of schools in Israel do not have enough space to contain all their students in a protected area. The unsettling information shows that the disparity in access to protective measures is reflective of the wide income gap between residents of wealthy communities and those living in underprivileged areas.

Most defense experts concur that – while Israeli cities are quite likely to be targeted in the aftermath of an Israeli attack on Iran – local defense capacities are often woefully inadequate. According to the experts, even if the government renews its production of gas masks and allocates \$320 million to the only two factories in the country that manufacture them, there would not be enough time to produce a sufficient number of masks to cover the entire population.

The reality of the current production situation is even more sobering. Itai Bar-On, deputy general manager at one of the gas mask factories told the Washington Post that the production line is only functioning at 7 percent of its total capacity. Bar-On added that approximately one-third of the factory's employees were terminated from their jobs in recent months.

Aside from the severe gas mask shortage, a recent review by officials of Israel's Home Front Command concluded that approximately 60% of the Jewish state's public bomb shelters are unfit for use. Hundreds of vital mobile shelters are lacking in Israel's southern communities, a number that generates notable concern given the recent increase in rocket attacks on the area.

"There are some 1.7 million residents living in Israel who don't have a bomb shelter or a bunker," asserted MK Zeev Bielski, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Subcommittee for the Examination of Home Front Readiness. "We're talking about some 400,000 homes and apartments, most of which were built in the 1950s. In case a war breaks out, these residents will be told: 'Sit under a doorpost.'"

Soldiers from the IDF's Yanshuf ("Owl") Battalion, which specializes in ABC (Atomic, Biological, and Chemical) warfare, in the Golan Heights, conduct training exercises. (Photo credit: Ori Shifrin, IDF Spokesperson's Film Unit)

Commenting on the worrisome situation, a Home Front Command official said, "Israel has made a great effort to coordinate between the different emergency forces. But this urgency was not realized in the budgets. We must change the Israeli way of thinking regarding this issue."

According to Bielski, the Home Front Command recently completed plans for a project to protect stairwells in older buildings, but the project was not implemented due to budgetary constraints. "This is only the beginning," the Kadima MK cautioned. "The biggest scandal involves ABC (atomic, biological and chemical protection) kits. The State of Israel has issued ABC kits to anyone who demands them, fully knowing there are not enough gas masks to go around. It must be made clear that this is not an off-the-shelf product and we cannot order it from other countries."

Another issue negatively affecting the integrity of homefront defense is the problem of financial disparities between local authorities in the country. "There is a direct connection between financial

stability and a community's readiness as far as bomb shelters and bunkers go," said Avi Naim, the head of the Beit Aryeh Council. "Tel Aviv, Rishon Lezion, Ranana and Herzliya have better protection than the periphery, the Arab sector or poor cities like Bnei Brak, Ramla and Lod."

Tel Aviv's southern neighborhoods are also faced with a serious lack of protection in the event of a foreign attack on the homeland. "We're not part of Israel, we live in a third world country. It might be both funny and sad to think that Bibi (Netanyahu) is ready to go to Iran, but southern Tel Aviv is just too far for him," Habiba Ezra, a resident of Tel Aviv's Neve Shaanan neighborhood, sarcastically commented. "There are no shelters here, only garages. There is no one to talk to."

By contrast, though, Israel's northern communities are in a much better state of preparedness, a result of their experiences during the Second Lebanon War in 2006. About 550 shelters were renovated in the Upper Galilee and transformed into public shelters in 2008.

Haifa Mayor Yona Yahav stated reassuringly that his city has been preparing for any number of scenarios. "Since 2006 we have been intensively busy making arrangements... preparing for difficult events," he said.

«It'll cost billions to decrease these gaps, and this money will come out of the education, welfare or Trachtenberg budgets – but it's non-existent," a defense official said. "Even if it did exist, its contribution would be mostly psychological" ([Jewish Voice, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Israelis Prepare Amid Fear Of Iran War

**Date:** August 31, 2012

**Source:** [FT](#)

**Abstract:** Larissa, a 66-year-old manager at an Israeli investment company, waited in line last week at a Tel Aviv youth centre to get a gas mask, one of tens of thousands of Israelis rushing to pick up such protective kits in recent weeks.

Amid media speculation that [Israel may carry out a strike on Iran's nuclear sites](#) and possibly prompt a regional war, the number of Israelis collecting state-funded gas masks has quadrupled from 17,000 in April to 70,000 in July, according to the military.

As she prepared to take the box from the postal workers charged with the distribution of the masks, Larissa, who did not want her last name to be published, said: "I am afraid – I don't believe an attack will happen but I'd like to have the mask just in case."

As speculation in Israel persists about a possible air strike on Iran's nuclear sites, Israeli citizens – who polls show do not support an attack unless it is backed by the US, the country's staunchest ally – are getting prepared.

Israel regards the Iranian nuclear programme as an existential threat and has said repeatedly that it will not permit the development of an Iranian nuclear bomb. Iran insists that its programme serves only



civilian purposes – a claim widely disputed by western governments. Washington has urged Israel to give diplomacy and sanctions on Iran more time. On Thursday, a UN report showed that [Iran has doubled the number of uranium enrichment machines](#) it has in an underground bunker.

Already, many in Israel are renovating bomb shelters in their apartment buildings or sealing rooms so they can provide protection in the event of biological and chemical attack.

Oren Skurnik, whose company sells a system that protects sealed rooms or shelters against chemical and biological attacks, is working 17-hour days to meet demand that has jumped by “hundreds of per cent” in recent weeks. “From a situation in which the public was totally indifferent, it’s now awake and there is a sense that people are feeling insecurity,” he said.

Some local authorities are also getting ready. Tel Aviv, Israel’s business and cultural capital, has unveiled plans put up about 800,000 residents in 60 underground parking lots in case of an attack.

The anxiety has been at least partly fanned by widespread media coverage of Israel’s unpreparedness for war. Many bomb shelters in residential buildings across Israel are rundown and neglected or have become furniture storage rooms, while most of Israel’s Arab citizens – about 20 per cent of the population – lack shelters altogether.

Mila Genis, a 52-year-old book-keeper from the central Israeli city of Kfar Saba, said she has been pressing her neighbours to empty their shared building’s shelter of old sofas, car tires, wooden planks and other objects. “I believe there will be an Israeli attack and possibly a war, and we need to be ready,” she said.

Relentless speculation has also made investors wary. Real estate investments by foreigners dropped 50 per cent in the second quarter from the same period last year, partly because of Iran-related worries, a survey by Israeli real estate firm Man Properties shows.

“The more the media reports about a possible Iran attack, the more investments are clearly being avoided from abroad,” said Jacky Mukmel, head of Man Properties.

A regional war could cost Israel Shk47bn (\$11.7bn) in direct damages such as to private property and infrastructure, six times more than the damages of the 34-day hostilities between Israel and Lebanon’s Hizbollah group six years ago, the research firm BDI-Coface said last week. Its analysis is based on the assumption that this time the more densely populated centre of Israel – rather than the north – would be targeted.

Opposition to an attack remains. In recent weeks, Gabi Ashkenazi, who served as Israel’s military chief until last year, said “we’re still not there” when commenting on when Iran is expected to have a nuclear weapon. He backs covert operations and sanctions against Tehran, not an attack.

Some analysts say Benjamin Netanyahu, the prime minister, may be cornered into carrying out an attack even if all he intended with his rhetoric was to pressure allies to impose harsher sanctions on Tehran. “It started as a political bluff and it may end up as a disaster. Netanyahu may feel pressure to back up his rhetoric with actions,” said Yaron Ezrahi, a political scientist ([FT, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Surprise Drill: IDF Gets Ready For War

**Date:** September 19, 2012

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** The Israeli Defense Force has begun surprise live-fire war games on the Golan Heights, bordering unstable Lebanon and Syria. Officially, the Israeli military is practicing combat readiness to repel possible sudden attack from Lebanon-based Hezbollah.

The Chief of IDF General Staff Lt. Gen. Benny Gantz ordered troops from the Northern and Central commands, reinforced by reservists, to simulate an emergency. The IDF insists the drill is a routine scheduled event, but for unknown reasons withheld from making public how many troops and what military vehicles are being involved in the war games.

But Israel Radio's military affairs correspondent who is in regular contact with senior officers, said on air that the timing of the exercise was *"not mere coincidence."*

Troops were flown by helicopter from central Israel to the Golan Heights for the exercise.

The live fire drill will be conducted later in the evening and will be overseen by the IDF's Chief Artillery Officer, Brig. Gen. Roei Riftin.

Similar war games were held a year ago and last week the IDF held drills simulating a mass rocket assault on Israeli territory by Hezbollah.

The IDF has expressed concerns several times that the situation in neighboring Syria, where a civil war is in full swing, might get out of hand. Syria has a considerable chemical weapons stockpile and Israel fears these weapons could fall into the wrong hands if President Bashar al-Assad is ousted. Some defecting Syrian officers claim Assad has plans to hand some of the chemical weapons over to Hezbollah.

Starting from last week, the IDF began reinforcing the fence on the Israel-Syria border in the Golan Heights area. Military engineers implanted new motion sensors along the border, electrified parts of the fence to activate new alarm systems and planted mines in certain areas along the border ([RT, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** UK, Israel Seeking To Develop SARS-Like Race-Specific Bio-Weapon

**Date:** October 9, 2012

**Source:** [Press TV](#)

**Abstract:** British and Zionist health experts are working on a SARS-like race-specific bio-weapon, which could be capable of creating a global threat through triggering a massive ethnic cleansing, it has been claimed.

The claim was made following the identification by the World Health Organization (WHO) of a new SARS-like race-specific virus that targets people of Middle Eastern decent. The original SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) resulted in the death of numerous people in Hong Kong.

The Zionist-led Israeli regime has been seeking to spot specific genes carried by human of Arab decent in an attempt to develop a race-specific bio-weapon that could covertly be exposed to Arab populations in order to commit a massive ethnic cleansing whenever necessary.

Anonymous intelligence sources have also claimed that work is underway to create genetically modified bacterium/virus as a bio-weapon which could be deployed through the air or water supply.

According to intelligence sources Israeli Defense, working with a British defense apparatus at Porton Down, is seeking to produce this race-specific bio-weapon.

Earlier in September, the first case of SARS-like virus was indentified in Qatar. The victim was transferred to Britain, where it was discovered that the coronavirus was similar to SARS as far as its structure is concerned. The second case was a Saudi-born woman who died after being attacked by the new virus.

The symptoms of the new SARS-like virus have been said to be fever, cough and other respiratory signals.

SARS suddenly surfaced between November 2002 and July 2003. An estimated 8,098 people of Asian descent were infected and 774 of them succumbed to the race-specific virus ([Press TV, 2012](#)).

---

The author of the above website, BioTerrorBible is David Chase Taylor. Here is another website of his. He is trying to claim political asylum in Switzerland.

[truthernews.wordpress.com/davidchasetaylor](http://truthernews.wordpress.com/davidchasetaylor)

Facebook links: [facebook.com/BioTerrorBible](https://facebook.com/BioTerrorBible) | [facebook.com/DavidChaseTaylor](https://facebook.com/DavidChaseTaylor)  
#northkorea

---

## North Korea

There is a lot of propaganda coming out from Israel about North Korea. It is designed to scare Americans and people of allied nations. Without much proof, the country of North Korea, that exports weapons to neighbors of Israel, is accused. These neighboring countries all happen to be in Israel's cross-hairs. The accusers are mostly Israeli intelligence operatives and media that are owned by pro-Israel Americans. These are the same companies that say plane strikes caused the fires that brought about the collapses of WTC 1, 2 and 7, even though the fires were very limited in Towers 1 and 2, and WTC 7 was not hit by a plane.

These are the same media companies that say a Vietnamese woman and Indonesian woman willingly and knowingly put poison on the bare palms of their hands to kill someone. They knew they were going to murder this man, according to the Malaysian authorities. The poison used is one of the most lethal poisons known to man. One-third of a drop, the equivalent of 10mg of the toxin, if it comes into contact with skin, is sufficient to kill one. However, the women suffered no serious ill health effects and did not die after applying VX poison to the bare surfaces of their hands.

The fact that this fake set up to smear North Korea involves a toxin ties in with the attempts over time to smear North Korea with claims it has been doing experiments using poisons on various groups of people, including disabled children.

All of these reports are unsubstantiated. Many come from defectors. One defector said that he had proof in the form of a USB memory drive back in 2015. However, as of 2017 no such proof is forthcoming. Defectors may have a motive to exaggerate or make up stories about the country they have defected from in order to engender pity and sympathy from the people whose country they seek to defect to. By doing this, they might get better treatment.

However, taking hearsay at face value of people who can have ulterior motives to paint the country they have left as black as they can is behaving naively.

On the whole, the evidence these people cite against the nations they accuse have very little basis. Evidence can be faked: video recordings can be made hiring actors and made in studios, and testimonies can be made-up.

The things that many US media outlets and intelligence fronts like DEBKA say are proof that these nations are doing chemical warfare and are preparing to do chemical and biological terror on citizens of the West would not pass the usual standards of proof. The fact that these bodies echo each other is also evidence of collaboration between them. These reports that emanate from these sources have all the hallmarks of a coordinated campaign of vilification.

The accusations often border on hysteria and silliness. It seems like these groups operate on the principle that the more accusations that are made, the more likely some of them are going to stick. There seems to be very low-quality in the reporting and the veracity of many of the claims is questionable. The most dubious claims seem to come from Christian groups, often of the evangelical kind. A video is being circulated by Israel-supporters and certain Western and Korean Christian groups that purportedly proves that poison experiments are being done by North Korea on disadvantaged groups among its populations. However, when viewed, the only “proof” that emerges are hearsay claims by defectors and pictures of purple cabbages from the internet and photos of Asian children and even black and white photos showing people from the Korean War era. As North Korea is a secular country that has a policy of not encouraging backwards superstitions and cults, it can be seen that these Christian groups, which appear to have strong connections with and influence from American groups, may be fabricating these claims, out of misguided religious fanaticism and imagined beliefs bordering on paranoia that they are victims of persecution by the North Korean government. Such was the case during the period of the Salem witch trials when many Christians believed that “witches” were plotting against the people and had to be

punished. Many stories were made up in order to frame the so-called “witches” during these hunts, an episode of bigotry and hysteria that remains a dark stain on America’s and Christianity’s history.

In their reporting of chemical and biological weapons, the same groups of people hardly ever mention the Israeli El Al plane crash in Bijlmer (Schiphol Airport, Bijlmermeer), that revealed a cargo of toxic chemicals used in the production of sarin. Also, they rarely report on the mysterious illnesses affecting hundreds of residents and workers who were exposed to the cargo. They never talk at length about the suspected nuclear materials in the cargo, including a rumored cargo of 27kg of weapons-grade plutonium. This is despite the spectrum and severity of illnesses seen in residents resembling those of radiologically-induced illnesses.

Unlike many of the specious claims made about Syria, Iran and North Korea (the main targets of vilification of the mainstream media and intelligence groups that are fronts for Mossad in the past two decades), the Israeli plane crash is solid evidence that Israel is conducting research on chemical warfare agents. Despite this, these other nations (Syria, Iran and North Korea), against which the accusers lack the kind of solid evidence that exists in the case of Israel, are relentlessly slandered in the media, actions that can only be characterized as a brainwashing exercise that is aimed at the public of these nations: the US and its allies.

Through this campaign, the public are led by these groups to entertain prejudiced notions about these nations that are targets of this campaign. The public is groomed to view them negatively and with suspicion. In this way, the media and Mossad intelligence front groups manipulate the people to think that a false flag terror that is done by their own people, are actually attacks that are carried by the people of these nations, under the orders of the governments of these nations. In much the same way and using the same techniques of “brainwashing by media”, many Americans were tricked by the continuous media campaign of disinformation, into thinking that Arab individuals were guilty for the September 11 attacks, a notion that is easily dispelled by the thousands of cancers that are now showing up in Ground Zero workers and survivors of the attacks—cancers that can only have been caused by the detonation of nuclear bombs in the Twin Towers.

In one such case that is claimed to be proof the North Koreans are working on chemical weapons for use on American citizens and citizens of allied nations, the so-called evidence that is cited is that Greek authorities intercepted the cargo of a North Korean ship that was found to contain anti-chemical weapons suits that were destined for Syria. Could it be that North Korea was trying to supply the Syrian people with suits that could protect them against a chemical weapon attack on them by Israel? Israel is not a signatory to the chemical weapons proliferation and use ban, it should be remembered. Syria declared and destroyed all chemical weapons that it had under the monitoring of the UN in 2014.

Hence, the following reports collated by the author of BioTerrorBible should be read with the points outlined above in mind. When a statement is seen saying that North Korea, Syria, and the other nations usually seen in the same list, are expected to conduct terror, keep in mind that the group who is saying this only wants the public to believe this, and is not making a statement of fact.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that Israel operates a biological and chemical weapons research and testing facility called Israel Institute of Biological Research, a place that has been said by a former

researcher at the institute, to test every biological and chemical weapon “known to man”. Just as importantly, it should be recalled that the US has been quietly supplying base chemicals to Israel, a non-signatory of the chemical weapons ban treaty, for making chemical weapons, as was revealed in the Schiphol El Al crash enquiry, while at the same time, putting on a grand show of being a responsible world citizen that has signed the chemical ban treaty, and pointing accusing fingers at North Korea, Syria and Iran.

*Altaji Mansion. Now site of the Israel Institute for Biological Research (IIBR). “The IIBR is located in Nes Ziona, about 20km south of Tel Aviv, on what used to be the extensive estate of the Al-Taji Al-Farouki family of Ramleh, who were dispossessed in 1948. The family mansion (pictured, left) that was the home of Shukri Al-Taji remains today as the entrance to the IIBR, which was built on the family citrus groves.”* [Lawrence Of Cyberia](#)

The bioterror industry in Israel seems to be quite advanced. Already in 1992, it was manufacturing large quantities of sarin. Indeed, the El Al plane crash in 1992 revealed many eye-opening facts of Israel’s chemical and biological weapons industry, including the fact that America was supplying it with specialty chemicals, and the fact that the Netherlands had a treaty with Israel that allowed Israel to use Schiphol as a transit point for trafficking banned weapons to Israel, without Israeli plane cargoes having to be physically checked, ever since the 1950s, and lastly, the telling fact that Israel’s planes had been making cargo trips every Sunday from various destinations around the world to Israel, using this airport as a refueling stop. Schiphol Airport was also revealed to have its security controlled by Mossad front companies, as is the case with many other airports around the world, including American airports.

## **Specialty Chemicals**

4 October 2006

[...] Almost six years after the event, on 30 September 1998, editors Harm van den Berg and Karel Knip of the Dutch paper NRC Handelsblad published the results of an extensive investigation they had carried out into the crash. They had obtained the freight documentation for the flight, and made public for the first time its real cargo. The manifest confirmed the plane was carrying 400 kilograms of depleted uranium as ballast, but also showed that it carried among its cargo about 10 tons of assorted chemicals. The chemicals included ten 18.9-litre plastic drums of dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP), and smaller amounts of isopropanol and hydrogen fluoride: three of the four chemical precursors for the production of Sarin nerve gas.

A spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu’s office immediately denied that Flight 1862 had been carrying Sarin precursors. When this was contradicted hours later by an El Al spokesman, the Prime Minister’s office acknowledged that the chemicals were onboard but stated that “the material was non-toxic and was to have been used to test filters that protect against chemical weapons”. An explanation that [Earth Island Journal](#) found “puzzling”, since “it only takes a few grams to conduct such tests. Once combined, the chemicals aboard Flight

1862 could have produced 270 kilos of sarin – sufficient to kill the entire population of a major world city”[...]

But more enlightening than the commission’s formal conclusions were the peripheral details that the enquiry uncovered, which provided some interesting context for the whole affair. For instance, the commission discovered the previously-undisclosed tapes of conversations between El Al employees and Schiphol Air Traffic Control on the evening of the disaster, showing that within minutes of the crash traffic controllers knew that the downed plane contained “poison”, “ammunition” and “flammable liquid”, and that it would be best to “keep these things under the lid”. And the Dutch Attorney General testified before the commission that the El Al security unit at Schiphol wasn’t actually an El Al security unit at all, but a front operation for the Mossad. And airport employees testified that since 1973, the Netherlands’ authorities had allowed El Al planes to transfer cargo at Schiphol Airport without being inspected by customs or by the Dutch Flight Safety Board; and that every Sunday evening an El Al cargo flight arrived from Schiphol en route from New York to Tel Aviv, whose arrival was never displayed on airport monitors, whose cargo was not checked and whose documentation was processed separately from regular freight traffic [...]

And remember when you hear that we have to bomb Iran for its alleged and unproven contravention of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, that the U.S. – a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention – really is facilitating proliferation of Chemical Weapons to a non-member state (Israel).

The Shipper’s Declaration of Dangerous Goods published by NRC Handelsblad showed that the DMMP consignment was en route to the Israel Institute for Biological Research (IIBR). The IIBR is located in Nes Ziona, about 20kms south of Tel Aviv, on what used to be the extensive estate of the Al-Taji Al-Farouki family of Ramleh, who were dispossessed in 1948. The family mansion (pictured, left) that was the home of Shukri Al-Taji remains today as the entrance to the IIBR, which was built on the family citrus groves.

The IIBR’s web site describes the institute as “a governmental, applied research institute specializing in the fields of biology, medicinal chemistry and environmental sciences”, though it is actually believed to be the front organisation for the Israeli government’s development, testing and production of chemical and biological weapons. A biologist formerly associated with the IIBR told the London Times on 4 October 1998: “There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapon...which is not manufactured at the institute.”

The freight documentation showed that the DMMP was supplied by Solkatronic Chemicals Inc. of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, which [marketed](#) itself as “a leading and innovative manufacturer of ultrahigh-purity gases, chemicals and gas handling equipment”. (Solkatronic was bought out in November 1997 by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. whose [web site](#) describes the company as a “manufacturer of... specialty chemicals”, which is one way of referring to nerve agents, I suppose). As a chemical weapons precursor, DMMP is subject to tight export controls by the U.S. government, but Solkatronic confirmed that it had



requested and received from the U.S. Department of Commerce the export licences necessary to ship to the IIBR the chemicals that went down with Flight 1862 [...]

But more enlightening than the commission's formal conclusions were the peripheral details that the enquiry uncovered, which provided some interesting context for the whole affair. For instance, the commission discovered the previously-undisclosed tapes of conversations between El Al employees and Schiphol Air Traffic Control on the evening of the disaster, showing that within minutes of the crash traffic controllers knew that the downed plane contained "poison", "ammunition" and "flammable liquid", and that it would be best to "keep these things under the lid". And the Dutch Attorney General testified before the commission that the El Al security unit at Schiphol wasn't actually an El Al security unit at all, but a front operation for the Mossad. And airport employees testified that since 1973, the Netherlands' authorities had allowed El Al planes to transfer cargo at Schiphol Airport without being inspected by customs or by the Dutch Flight Safety Board; and that every Sunday evening an El Al cargo flight arrived from Schiphol en route from New York to Tel Aviv, whose arrival was never displayed on airport monitors, whose cargo was not checked and whose documentation was processed separately from regular freight traffic [...]

And remember when you hear that we have to bomb Iran for its alleged and unproven contravention of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, that the U.S. – a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention – really is facilitating proliferation of Chemical Weapons to a non-member state (Israel).

### [Lawrence Of Cyberia](#)

The only adjustment that should be made to the following statement from "Bioterrorbible" is to add North Korea to the list of nations that will be scapegoated..

"Based on recent news and events, the state of Israel is preparing its population for a major false-flag bio-terror attack. Should Israel be "attacked", it is highly likely that Egypt, Iran or Syria will be scapegoated."

In the statement below from "BioTerrorBible", the statement should be changed to:

"the nation that has done numerous false flags on America and its allies, Israel, including the September 11 attacks, is expected to attack the US and its allies South Korea and Japan with a bio-terror agent possibly causing a pandemic in the regions".

"Based on recent news and events, it is highly likely that North Korea will attack South Korea with a bio-terror agent possibly causing a pandemic in the region."

---

**BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM:** Despite the fact that the United States and its European Union allies have been researching, planning and drilling for a major bio-terror attack and the subsequent pandemic, the nations of [Egypt](#), [Iran](#), [Iraq](#), [Libya](#), [North Korea](#) and [Syria](#) have been quietly set up over the last decade as



potential bio-terror scapegoats. Based on the evidence available, it appears that the U.S., [Israel](#) and [South Korea](#) may be the future victims of major false-flag bio-terror attacks.

While the world is distracted by the rhetoric and propaganda in respect to North Korea's missile program, North Korea has been quietly been set up as a bio-terror state that will likely play a pivotal role in the upcoming war of bio-terror. Based on recent news and events, it is highly likely that North Korea will attack South Korea with a bio-terror agent possibly causing a pandemic in the region.

---

**Title:** U.S. Report Finds Active Biological Weapons Programs In Iran, North Korea, Russia And Syria

**Date:** September 7, 2005

**Source:** [NTI](#)

**Abstract:** The U.S. State Department has found that Iran, North Korea, Russia and Syria are maintaining biological weapons programs, the Associated Press reported last week (see [GSN](#), March 29).

The State Department also found that China still has "some elements" of a biological weapons program, while experts failed to agree on Cuba's bioweapons production capacity, AP reported.

The findings were outlined in the State Department's "Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments" report. The congressionally mandated report, covering the two-year period ending in December 2004, details individual country's WMD capabilities and missile proliferation efforts, according to AP.

According to the report: Based on available intelligence, Iran is believed to have an offensive biological weapons program; North Korea has a "dedicated, national-level effort to develop a BW capability; Russia "continues to maintain" a weapons program; and Syria would be in violation of the Biological Weapons Convention if it was a member.

China "maintains some elements of an offensive BW capability," while Cuba has at least a "limited offensive BW research and development effort," the report found (George Gedda, Associated Press/[Baltimore Sun](#), Aug. 30).

China rejected the report's findings, according to *Voice of America*.

"These statements are far from the truth, and are irresponsible," said Zhang Yan, director general of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's arms control department. "We hope that the U.S. side will stop such erroneous practices, and we also express our strong dissatisfaction" (Luis Ramirez, [Voice of America](#), Sept. 1).

Russia has also challenged statements made in the report regarding its weapons programs, RIA Novosti reported last week.

"Those are not new accusations," the Russian Foreign Ministry said in a statement. "The Russian Foreign Ministry has had to comment on similar points in other 'research papers' that put Russia in a group of

countries violating nonproliferation agreements without providing any evidence many times before.”

The Foreign Ministry said the report presents “a one-sided and distorted picture of the implementation of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.”

Russia said the State Department offered no evidence that it has failed to honor its Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention commitments ([NTI, 2005](#)).

---

**Title:** N Korea ‘Tests Weapons On Children’

**Date:** July 24, 2009

**Source:** [Al Jazeera](#)

**Abstract:** Ex-special forces captain says biological and chemical weapons tested on human guinea pigs.

When Im Chun-yong made his daring escape from North Korea, with a handful of his special forces men, there were many reasons why the North Korean government was intent on stopping them.

They were, after all, part of Kim Jong-il’s elite commandos – privy to a wealth of military secrets and insights into the workings of the reclusive regime.

But among the accounts they carried with them is one of the most shocking yet to emerge – namely the use of humans, specifically mentally or physically handicapped children, to test North Korea’s biological and chemical weapons.

“If you are born mentally or physically deficient, says Im, the government says your best contribution to society... is as a guinea pig for biological and chemical weapons testing.”

Even after settling into the relative safety of South Korea, for 10 years Im held on to this secret, saying it was too horrific to recount.

But with Kim’s health reportedly failing, and the country appearing increasingly unpredictable, Im felt it was time he spoke out.

### **Daughter Given Up**

The former military captain says it was in the early 1990s, that he watched his then commander wrestle with giving up his 12-year-old daughter who was mentally ill.

The commander, he says, initially resisted, but after mounting pressure from his military superiors, he gave in.

Im watched as the girl was taken away. She was never seen again.

One of Im’s own men later gave him an eyewitness account of human-testing.

Asked to guard a secret facility on an island off North Korea's west coast, Im says the soldier saw a number of people forced into a glass chamber.

"Poisonous gas was injected in," Im says. "He watched doctors time how long it took for them to die."

Other North Korean defectors have long alleged that the secretive nation has been using political prisoners as experimental test subjects.

Some have detailed how inmates were shipped from various concentration camps to so-called chemical "factories".

### **'Widespread Practice'**

But Im's is the first account of mentally-ill or physically challenged children being used.

Security analysts believe Kim oversees one of the most aggressive and robust biochemical weapons programmes in the world.

A member of the special forces' Brigade No.19, Im says he was trained on how to use biochemical weapons against the "enemy" – including how to fire them from short-range "bazooka-style" weapons.

He says such training was normal practice for all elite units.

Today it is estimated the country has accumulated a stockpile of more than 5,000 tonnes of biochemical weaponry; from mustard gas, to nerve agents such as sarin, to anthrax and cholera.

The extent of the stockpile is a concern to Kim Sang-hun, a retired UN official who has spent years investigating the North's chemical and biological weapons programme.

He believes over the past 20 years, the programme has advanced at a startling pace, specifically because the country's rulers approve and support the use of human test subjects.

"Human experimentation is a widespread practice," Kim says.

"I hoped I was wrong, but it is the reality and it is taking place in North Korea and it is taking place at a number of locations."

There are some who question claims that the North conducts human trials. But Kim says he has interviewed hundred of defectors who, more times than not, volunteer personal vivid accounts.

"The programme is now a commonly known fact in the North Korean public," he says.

As a former member of the elite special forces, Im agrees.

While the government may be secretive about a lot of things, he says "when it comes to human experimentation, most know it happens".

Investigating what he says are serious UN violations regarding the rights of children and prisoners, Kim Sang-hun has amassed a vast amount of evidence.

Compiled in folders at his home in Seoul are reams of testimonies and documents.

Some bear what appear to be official government stamps approving the transfer of prisoners from camps to chemical “factories”.

He says he believes these are, in reality, experimental weapons sites.

He has pinpointed at least three to five labs that he believes are situated in different parts of the country, including one just a few kilometres north of the capital, Pyongyang.

Security analysts suspect there are as many as 20 such plants across the country.

### **Biochemical Threat**

As the world’s attention focuses on the North’s nuclear programme, Im is worried the international community will miss what he believes is the more imminent threat posed by the country’s biochemical arsenal.

Arms experts say at least 30 per cent of North Korea’s missile and artillery systems are capable of delivering such weapons. With each successive test, they warn the North’s accuracy improves, and so too its range.

The UN Security Council now says it believes three of the seven missiles tested by the North on July 4 were Scud-ER missiles, which are known to be more accurate and have a range of 1,000km.

Tokyo is roughly 1,160km from the base on North Korea’s east coast from where the missiles were fired, while other parts of Japan are closer.

Im believes the government would not hesitate to use such arms, saying he has seen the “ruthlessness” of the country’s leaders.

During his escape from North Korea in December 1999, Im says he and his men battled their way out, chased by dozens of members of other commando units.

“I myself killed three men,” he says. “Then after swimming across the half frozen Tumen river into China, we sold our guns, and left that life behind.”

Im now devotes his time to gathering intelligence about the North’s military capabilities.

Even a decade after his escape, the threat he still poses to the North Korean government means that he now lives under the constant protection of South Korea’s National Intelligence Service ([Al Jazeera, 2009](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea's Biochemical Threat

**Date:** October 1, 2009

**Source:** [Popular Mechanics](#)

**Abstract:** While its nuclear test spurs outrage, North Korea has grown a vast biochemical weapons arsenal in secrecy. We investigate Kim Jong Il's deception, plus his rogue nation's human trials and its deadly harvest's terror potential.

Fifty miles south of the Chinese border lies the rural town of Chongju. Like many North Korean towns, it is a small, impoverished place where people scratch a bare existence from government-controlled farms. What photographs exist of Chongju reveal a brown landscape of depleted-looking fields and shanty-style houses. It is hard to believe anything of value grows here.

But, according to intelligence reports, something precious to the North Korean regime may be under cultivation in Chongju. Beyond the shacks stands an installation suspected of being a component in North Korea's bioweapons (BW) research and development program. The effort is steeped in a level of secrecy possible only in a totalitarian state, but it is thought to encompass at least 20 facilities throughout the country. Another 12 plants churn out chemical weapons.

In late November, delegates of the signatory countries to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) met at the United Nations office in Geneva for the sixth review of the treaty since its inception in 1972. The meeting took place just weeks after North Korea publicly added the third prong to its capacity for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by testing a nuclear device.

On day one, the U.S. delegate, Assistant Secretary of State John C. Rood, charged North Korea, along with Iran and Syria, with violating the ban on researching and developing biology for war. "We have particular concerns with the activities of North Korea ... in the biological weapons context, but also because of their ... support for terrorism and their lack of compliance with international obligations," Rood said. Internationally, it is widely agreed that the country is aggressively developing several weapons of mass destruction.

North Korea has been a signatory to the BTWC since March 1987. But, according to defectors, South Korean intelligence agencies and other sources, the nation's Fifth Machine Industry Bureau has led a successful effort to build one of the world's most extensive biochemical warfare programs. The weaponry is thought to have the potential to decimate North Korea's southern neighbor and the 28,000 U.S. troops stationed there, and to disrupt the regional economy. The gravest danger may be that North Korean dictator Kim Jong Il could sell his weapons to terrorists.

In contrast to the global frenzy triggered by North Korea's nuclear weapons test, the threat of biochemical WMDs has prompted a muted response from the West. The reason may be what former weapons inspector Christopher Davis has dubbed "nuclear blindness," which he defines as "the tunnel vision ... brought on by the mistaken belief that it is only the size of the bang that matters."

**Dual-Use Deception**

North Korea's Chemical and Bioweapons (CBW) program appears to be modeled on that of the former Soviet Union, which covertly constructed a massive biological weapons infrastructure within the shell of a civilian research organization called Biopreparat. Inside Biopreparat, the Soviets developed deadly agents that included weaponized forms of anthrax and pneumonic plague.

Intelligence reports from the United States and South Korea list anthrax, smallpox, pneumonic plague, cholera and botulism toxins as leading components of North Korea's bioweapons projects. "Information from U.S. government sources indicates that North Korea is capable of growing several biological agents," says Michael Stebbins, head of Biology Policy at the Federation of American Scientists. And, he says, the country "has the infrastructure to weaponize them."

Anthrax is believed to be one of North Korea's most fully developed biological weapons. Growing anthrax on a large scale is relatively easy: It can be done with basic brewing equipment. Sources indicate that North Korea also has developed the ability to mill anthrax (grinding the cake into microscopic powder), and to treat it to form a lethal and durable weapon. An attack might use a modified missile that cruises at low altitude to spray a fine mist of weaponized germs over its target area. The resulting deaths and injuries could number in the thousands.

Following the same model that it employs in its BW program, the North Korean regime has folded a chemical weapons (CW) initiative into its civilian chemical industry. A 2003 CIA report stated: "Pyongyang continue[s] to acquire dual-use chemicals that could potentially be used to support [its] long-standing CW program. North Korea's CW [can] produce bulk quantities of nerve, blister, choking, and blood agents, using its sizable, although aging, chemical industry." An example is mustard gas, famously employed during World War I. It is made using 2-chloroethanol, a byproduct of carbide production.

Daniel Pinkston, director of the East Asia Nonproliferation Program at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Monterey, Calif., says most assessments of North Korea's WMD capabilities point to a chemical weapons stockpile of some 5000 tons of agents, including large amounts of sarin, mustard gas and hydrogen cyanide. That would make it one of the largest chemical arsenals in the world. Up to 30 percent of the country's missile and artillery stocks is capable of delivering such chemicals, according to the Nuclear Threat Initiative, an organization that monitors nuclear, biological and chemical weapons proliferation.

North Korea is the only world government that has never signed, acceded to or even responded to invitations to join the Chemical Weapons Convention. There appears to be a good reason for that: Unlike the BTW Convention, the chemical weapons treaty mandates independent inspections.

## **Human Trials**

North Korea's biological and chemical weapons have never been deployed against outside enemies. According to defectors, however, they have been used inside the country on human test subjects. The victims: political prisoners.

Former prisoner Lee Sun Ok described one such test before the U.S. House Committee on International Relations: "In February 1990, I was asked by the chief guard to follow him to an administration

warehouse ... He ordered me to check out six bundles (five pairs in each bundle) of gas masks with rubber gowns, which looked like a sea diver's kit. When I returned to my prison chamber, a total of 150 prisoners, several from each unit, were selected and separated from the other[s]. The selected prisoners were mostly crippled and weak women who had less labor value."

Later, said Lee, "I saw many prisoners lying on the slope of a hill, bleeding from their mouths and motionless, enveloped by strange fumes and surrounded by scores of guards in the gas masks ... I delivered earlier in the morning."

Additionally, a South Korean human rights activist has obtained what he claims are documents authorizing the transfer of prisoners for WMD experimentation. "The above person is transferred ... for the purpose of human experimentation with liquid gas for chemical weapons," one document reads.

### **The Terror Potential**

Tens of thousands of American troops and millions of civilians reside within range of North Korea's missiles. However, Robert Templer, Asia Program director for the International Crisis Group, says the most threatening scenario may not be a direct attack by North Korea, but rather what might happen to the weapons during the chaos that would erupt if the regime crumbles.

"Over the past 10 years we Templer says. **"If the country collapses, then in the vortex created by the lack of command and control and restraint on these weapons, some general may have seen different parts of the state beginning to operate with a greater level of freedom," decide to sell them to a middleman, to someone in China, to an arms dealer with enough money."**

And it wouldn't take a change in the power structure for the North Korean government to begin selling such weapons to terrorist groups. Ironically, North Korea's WMD threat may be sharpest when the weapons move beyond the control of Kim Jong Il, the world figure who has come, perhaps more than any other, to symbolize the dangers of WMD proliferation ([Popular Mechanics, 2009](#)).

---

**Title:** N Korea Said To Have 13 Types Of Biological Weapons.

**Date:** October 5, 2009

**Source:** [Free Library](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea is thought to have 13 types of viruses and germs which can be used in biological weapons, as well as up to 5,000 tons of chemical weapons, South Korea's defence ministry said Monday.

In a report to parliament, the ministry said the communist North has one of the world's largest stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons.

The list of diseases that could be caused by the biological weapons includes cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, eruptive [typhus](#), any of a group of infectious diseases caused by microorganisms classified between bacteria and viruses, known as rickettsias. Typhus diseases are characterized by high fever and an early onset of rash and headache. , typhoid fever and [dysentery](#) (dīs`əntēr'ē), inflammation of the

intestine characterized by the frequent passage of feces, usually with blood and mucus. , it said. The ministry estimated its neighbour s stockpile of chemical weapons at between 2,500 to 5,000 tons.

The assertions that the North has chemical and biological weapons, in addition to its nuclear and conventional weaponry, are not new. But Monday s report gave more details of the alleged biological arsenal.

The International Crisis Group said in a report in June that PyongyangEoe1/4aos nuclear capabilities are the greatest threat, but it also has a large chemical weapons stockpile and a suspected biological weapons programme.

The chemical weapons could be deliverable by artillery or missile to cause massive civilian casualties in South Korea, the Brussels-based think-tank said.

The stockpile includes between 2,500-5,000 tons of mustard gas, [phosgene](#) (fös ` jën), colorless poison gas, first used during World War I by the Germans (1915). When dispersed in air, the gas has the odor of new-mowed hay. , blood agents, [sarin](#) (zärën `), volatile liquid used as a nerve gas. It boils at 147°C; but evaporates quickly at room temperature; its vapor is colorless and odorless. , [tabun](#) (tä ` bän), liquid chemical compound used as a nerve gas. It boils at 240°C; with some decomposition. The liquid is colorless to brownish; its vapors have a fruity odor similar to that of bitter almonds. and persistent nerve agents and can be delivered by long-range artillery, missiles, aircraft and naval vessels, it said.

The North and South have remained technically at war since their 1950-53 conflict ended only in an armistice and not a peace treaty. The South s 655,000-strong military, backed up by 28,500 US troops, faces off against the North s 1.2 million-member armed forces ([Free Library, 2009](#)).

---

**Title:** Forget N. Korean Nukes, There Are Sarin And Typhus, Says Seoul

**Date:** October 6, 2009

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea has stockpiled up to 5,000 tons of chemical weapons and has thirteen types of biological agents, the South Korean Defense Ministry has said. Experts are taking the claims with caution.

The DPRK chemical arsenal is estimated at 2,500 to 5,000 tons and includes mustard gas, phosgene and sarin, Minister Kim Tae Young told members of the South Korean parliament.on Monday. Among the microbial weapons are cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, typhoid fever and dysentery.

*“I would be very cautious towards any statements made by South Korea about the North. Frankly speaking, South Korean intelligence knows little about the North,”* commented Evgeny Kim, from the Centre for Korean Studies at the Institute of Far East of the Russian Academy of Sciences to RT. He cited a recent embarrassing mistake when South Korean officials reported that North Korean leader Kim Jong-il had chosen his third son as his “successor”, but managed to name him erroneously.



## Chemical & Biological WMD

Chemical weapons like mustard gas and chlorine were used extensively throughout WWI, but by WWII, lethal poisons had become an unpopular weapon, both due to their inefficiency against protected troops and the indiscriminate nature of their effects. Conflicting parties stockpiled more advanced chemical agents and developed biological weapons during the Cold War, but they were not used. The arsenals were very costly to dismantle later, and the work to destroy them is still ongoing.

The production, storage, use and transfer of biological and chemical WMDs were banned by the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention. North Korea assented to the former, but not to the latter.

To date there is no documented instance of the use of either kind of weapon by North Korea.

Seoul receives almost all its knowledge about the on-ground situation in its neighbor from defectors, and this information cannot be double-checked, the expert added. *“This information is just information. Nobody can say how reliable it is. Ten years ago they claimed that North Korea has eight nuclear bombs.”*

The parliamentary report brings up questions about the credibility of the information, as well as the professionalism of the intelligence officers who provided them, agrees Kim’s colleague Konstantin Asmolov.

*“North Korea is a very secretive country, especially when it comes to its defense projects. I have a strong belief that the report was based on data provided by unreliable sources and tells more about the lack of competence of South Korean intelligence and their desire to produce information, which fits an outdated demonized image of North Korea, rather than an objective reality.”*

*“There are people [among the South’s officials] who faithfully believe that Kim Jong-il’s only dream is to conquer the South and that the nuclear weapon was created for this only purpose. It’s the level of awareness of reality similar to that of some hard-headed generals in the North, who also seem to be living on some other Earth than ours,”* he added.

Asmolov says Pyongyang’s official policy is to rely on its nuclear capabilities in case of a military conflict and as a deterrent, while other weapons of mass destruction the DPRK likely possesses, are more or less irrelevant. *“Of course I can assume that the North Korea has something in that line, but most of its neighbors have it too,”* he said.

The report coincided with a three-day visit to North Korea by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao. During the visit [Pyongyang announced its willingness to restart six-party talks](#), which it withdrew from earlier this year. This will be possible if bilateral negotiations with the United States prove fruitful.

There is discontent in the South about its possible sidelining as the dialogue between DPRK and other parties intensifies. Seoul wants the negotiations with Pyongyang to proceed under their control and is reluctant to let anyone, especially the Americans, to take the initiative ([RT, 2009](#)).

---

**Title:** Army Questions Preparedness In Face Of N. Korean Bio-Threat

**Date:** February 4, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Senior U.S. officials, noting North Korea's biological and chemical weapons as well as nuclear warheads and long range missiles, announced that U.S. ground forces may not, in the case of an emergency situation in North Korea, be able to arrive in South Korea in time.

"We could not get the Army units required for South Korea into South Korea on the time line required by the plan," Secretary of Defense Robert Gates told a hearing of the House Armed Services Committee. "That's not to say they wouldn't get there. It's just that they wouldn't get there as quickly because of the commitments that we have in Iraq and Afghanistan. And so certainly initially we would be especially dependent on the Navy and the Air Force."

If the proposed troop withdrawal in Iraq in 2011 were to occur, Michael Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has said, extra ground troops could arrive in South Korea in time.

If North Korea were to collapse, a report issued by the Council on Foreign Relations issued last year said, 460,00 troops, or approximately three times the number deployed in Iraq, would be needed to maintain stability in the country.

Locating, safeguarding, and disposing of materials and stockpiles of the North's estimated six to eight nuclear weapons, four thousand tons of chemical weapons, and any biological weapons, as well as its ballistic missile program, would be a high priority, especially for the United States," the report said.

North Korea is also believed to be in possession of ballistics missiles that would be capable of reaching western parts of the United States ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea 'Plotting Biochemical Attack'

**Date:** August 13, 2010

**Source:** [Chosun Ilbo](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea is trying to launch a biochemical attack against the South prior to the G20 Summit in Seoul in November, a conservative activist claimed Thursday citing a North Korean source.

Choi Sung-yong, the head of Family Assembly Abducted to North Korea said the North is preparing to send 20 different deadly biochemical weapons attached to balloons and parachutes across the border. He said the campaign is led by Gen. Kim Kyok-sik, who commands the North's frontline fourth corps, at the orders of leader Kim Jong-il's heir apparent Jong-un.

Choi said the story came from "an active soldier in the North Korean Army." Kim Kyok-sik was chief of the General Staff of the People's Army before being demoted to his current post and is thought to have masterminded the torpedo attack on the South Korean Navy corvette Cheonan.

Choi also claimed a number of North Korean mines found south of the border after recent floods were deliberately floated down the Imjin River by Kim Kyok-sik's men at Kim Jong-un's orders.

"The source said the frontline fourth corps is collecting mines from all over North Korea, not only in Hwanghae Province where the fourth corps is located but from as far afield as North Hamgyong Province. It floated the mines down intentionally but blamed it on floods," Choi claimed.

Asked about the claim, a National Intelligence Service spokesman was noncommittal, saying, "It's possible to imagine a number of scenarios, but we can't draw any conclusions at the moment." The Joint Chiefs of Staff declined to comment. ([Chosun Ilbo, 2010](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Has Capability To Mass Produce Chemical Weapons, Expert Says

**Date:** October 14, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Officials with the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses have said that they believe that North Korea has the ability to produce up to 12,000 tons of chemical weapons.

In a recent report, Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Kwon Yang-Joo said this capability could cause unprecedented civilian casualties in South Korea, AFP reports. Amidst concerns over North Korea's nuclear capabilities, Yang-Joo told AFP that the North Korea's chemical weapons stockpile is South Korea's number one security priority.

"The international community must show its strong will in seeking disarmament of North Korea's chemical weapons along with its denuclearization," Yang-Joo told AFP.

South Korea Defense Ministry officials estimate that North Korea possess approximately 2,500 to 5,000 tons of mustard gas, blood agents and nerve gas, according to the AFP report. Yang-Joo said North Korea could easily manufacture up to 12,000 tons of chemical weapons that could be deliverable by aircraft, missiles or artillery shells.

Yang-Joo estimated that 5,000 tons of chemical agents could contaminate 950 square miles, an area that is about four times the size of Seoul. He also said that if North Korea was to use all of its chemical stockpile at once, it would have the ability to produce upwards of 1.25 million chemical bombs, AFP reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

**Title:** Concerns Raised About Potential North Korean Bio Attack

**Date:** November 12, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** British diplomats have recently announced some concern that North Korea may strike South Korea with biological weapons during the G20 summit in order to create an attention grabbing event.

Among possible scenarios, diplomatic sources revealed, are an incursion into South Korean waters, missile testing in South Korean airspace and even the use of biological weapons filled balloons against Seoul, according to the Telegraph.

“There has been some speculation that North Korea would try to disrupt the summit,” a diplomatic source revealed, according to the Telegraph. “They are in the midst of a succession. The leadership must want to demonstrate it’s more than business as usual.”

Last month, Kim Tae-Young, South Korea’s defense minister, warned that North Korea could potentially launch attacks he called provocative during the succession period.

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton voiced concerns ahead of the G20 meeting that U.S. President Barack Obama will attend. She reportedly went as far as to ask Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo to ensure that North Korea abstain from such displays, the Telegraph reports.

British officials said on November 10 that the U.K. position remains that it hopes to see the six party talks concerning North Korea’s nuclear program continue, as well as the firm pressure of international sanctions ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

**Title:** South Korea Claims North Korea Possesses Mass Chemical, Biological Weapons

**Date:** December 31, 2010

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** In a recently published defense white paper, South Korea claimed that North Korea is in possession of and continues to develop chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

According to the white paper, North Korea has 2,500 to 5,000 tons of various chemical weapons and has extracted approximately 40 kilograms of plutonium by reprocessing spent fuel rods from a 5 MW nuclear reactor it has run since the 1980s.

Additionally, according to the paper’s details as reported by English.Chosun.com, the North has increased the number of its special forces troops by 20,000 over the past two years, reaching a total of approximately 200,000, mostly deployed in a light infantry division under an Army Corps that is stationed near the frontline. A light infantry regiment has also been added to an Army division nearby.

The force of 200,000 is reportedly ready to carry out combined operations aimed at attacking major South Korean facilities, assassinating important people and infiltrating the South by using a network of underground tunnels.

A 2006 defense white paper estimated the North’s special forces to number approximately 120,000. By 2008, that number had increased to 160,000, English.Chosun.com reports. Currently, they account for 17 percent of the total number of North Korea’s 1.19 million soldiers ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korean Anthrax Attack Could Kill 600,000

**Date:** October 27, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** An American defense expert recently warned that North Korea could kill between 20,000 and 600,000 South Koreans if it released anthrax over Seoul, depending on the dispersion method.

Bruce Bennett, a senior policy analyst at the RAND Corporation, said that approximately 40 percent of those infected in such an attack would die within 10 days. Bennet made the comments at an international symposium on North Korea's biochemical capabilities held at the Korean Military Academy, according to Donga.com.

A North Korean attack using an aerosolized form of anthrax would leave many with respiratory anthrax, the most difficult form of the illness to treat. Most of the affected would show symptoms of exposure by the third day and begin dying on the fourth day.

Bennett said that because North Korea would most likely use several means of dispersing anthrax spores, including missiles, aircraft and special forces equipped with specialized equipment, South Korea should take action now to bolster its detection capabilities.

Bennett suggested that aircraft that could potentially carry anthrax should be destroyed, if at all possible, over North Korean airspace because the virus could reach the ground even after the planes are intercepted. Bennett also encouraged South Korea to investigate domestic groups with connections to North Korea that would be capable of spreading chemical materials over a large area.

Overall, Bennett said that the use of biological weapons by North Korea would occur as a prelude to an attack, adding that it would change the nature of any conflict on the Korean Peninsula ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

**Title:** Exercise Focuses On Potential N. Korea Biological, Chemical Attack

**Date:** November 10, 2011

**Source:** [Stripes](#)

**Abstract:** U.S. and South Korean military officials huddled in operations centers over the past two weeks going over, in great detail, how they would respond to a chemical or biological attack from North Korea.

While many details of the exercise are classified, 2nd Infantry Division officials said the computer-based Warpath III exercise, which was scheduled to end Thursday, gave 1,000 servicemembers from eight American and South Korean brigades experience in how the alliance would react with the "full spectrum" of its manpower and equipment in the event the North made good on threats it has made over the years.

"That threat is real," 2ID spokesman Lt. Col. Joe Scrocca said. "The regime in North Korea ... they claim to have those weapons (and) they've threatened to use those weapons."

“I think it would be irresponsible not to take that threat seriously. If we don’t practice, we will not be ready if they use those weapons. We’re practicing for a real-world threat on the peninsula.”

After getting an operations center update Tuesday from participants in the exercise, 2ID commander Maj. Gen. Edward C. Cardon said U.S. and South Korean officials should not be lulled into a false sense of security by conciliatory gestures the North has made in recent months toward the alliance and the rest of the outside world.

“I’m in the security business, where you constantly get surprised,” he said. “So, the best thing you can do is be ready. All we can do is remain as ready as possible and show that we are capable.”

Earlier in the day, as he flew by helicopter between exercise bases of operation at Camp Casey and at a Korean army base near Gimpo, Cardon said it is “an unknown unknown” whether North Korea will continue to present itself as open to negotiations with the U.S. and the South, and to continue to try to distance itself from last year’s sinking of a South Korean warship and shelling of an island near the disputed maritime border between the two Koreas – events that left 50 people dead.

“Our job is to be ready for whatever comes,” the commander said. “We’re in the business of conducting operations with the least ... loss of life.”

While North Korea’s developing nuclear weapons program has grabbed the lion’s share of headlines in recent years, those familiar with the North believe its chemical and biological capabilities would be key elements of any all-out attack on the South.

A 2007 Popular Mechanics investigative report stated that, according to defectors, South Korean intelligence agencies and other sources, North Korea has built “one of the world’s most extensive biochemical warfare programs.”

“The weaponry is thought to have the potential to decimate [South Korea] and the 28,000 U.S. troops stationed there,” the story said.

In 2009, The Associated Press reported that it is “widely believed the North has a chemical capability that it could unleash in the early stages of a land war to demoralize defending forces and deny the use of mobilization centers, storage areas and military bases.”

In September, the Yonhap News Agency reported that South Korean lawmaker Shin Hak-yong called for greater efforts to expand the South’s defense against potential biological warfare, saying that North Korea is prepared to spread 13 kinds of biological agents, including anthrax bacterium, the smallpox virus and cholera.

And last month, The Dong-A Ilbo newspaper reported that Bruce Bennett – a senior policy analyst at the U.S.-based RAND Corp. think tank – said as many as 240,000 people would die if North Korea managed to release 10 kilograms of anthrax over Seoul.

Speaking at an international symposium at the Korea Military Academy, Bennett reportedly said the North would use a variety of methods – including missiles, aircraft or special forces – to spread anthrax

as the prelude to an attack on South Korea.

Cardon — who recently took over as 2ID commander after serving in Iraq — said the North's chemical and biological capabilities "bring their own set of complexities" the U.S. military has not had to deal with in Afghanistan or Iraq.

"Our job is to be ready for whatever comes," he said.

Commenting on the Warpath III exercise, Scrocca said, "We're just about the only ones in the Army doing this full-spectrum-type stuff against all possible type threats. This is all computer-based ... but we're working on the strategies that would be used in a full spectrum of operations.

"If they were to come across the border, how would we (defend) against that?" he said. "We're practicing the identification, detection and defense against chemical-biological weapons — How would we be able to detect (chemical-biological weapons)? What would happen once they are detected? How would we decontaminate soldiers and equipment if that happened?" ([Stripes, 2011](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea's Other Weapons Threat

**Date:** November 12, 2011

**Source:** [Diplomat](#)

**Abstract:** International attention is usually focused on North Korea's nuclear weapons program. But Pyongyang's growing chemical and biological weapons capabilities are worrying Seoul.

North Korea's latent nuclear weapons program is rightfully the main point of concern for its neighbors and the international community. But far less publicized is Pyongyang's ongoing efforts to build upon its capabilities to produce and maintain chemical and biological weapons (CBW).

North Korea's expansion of these programs is no secret to intelligence agencies around the world, and there are a number of reports detailing sites across the country dedicated to the production of CBW. The question, though how, is has Pyongyang been able to circumvent the international CBW regime so easily?

On the question of chemical weapons, this problem is easier to understand – North Korea isn't a state party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and has never been subject to inspections of its chemical industry facilities or sites believed associated with its CW program. Regardless, there's little debate about the existence of the North's CW program, with intelligence assessments from Russia, Britain, the United States and South Korea all indicating that Pyongyang continues to produce CW stocks.

Much less clear is the scope of the CW program and its level of advancement. Most assessments concur that the North has produced all of the main chemical agents such as nerve (including VX gas), blood, blister and choking agents. There's less certainty regarding the amount of chemical agents stockpiled by the regime, although estimates range from 1,000 to 5,000 tons. However, even if the North's program is at the low end of estimates, its capacity is bolstered by the fact that its military has a variety of sophisticated delivery vehicles for CW attacks including missiles, artillery and airborne bombs.



While Pyongyang publicly denies the need for transparency on its CW program, its production of biological weapons is muddled and concealed by weak international non-proliferation standards. Unlike the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which has robust verification standards, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is plagued by the failure of its members to agree on a universal verification mechanism that would adequately ensure that all state parties are held to account for their treaty commitments.

States at the BWC have been engaged in talks to come to an agreement on a suitable verification arm, but these efforts were cut short after the United States withdrew its support back in 2001. At the time, George W. Bush's administration insisted that such a mechanism would require considerable financial capital with little pay off in security terms. The Pentagon also stressed that it was concerned about diverting precious resources on combating BW to a multilateral organization that would in turn take away funds from its successful biodefense programs. But perhaps the largest hurdle is to overcome U.S. and other members' concerns that a strict verification regime may impose heavy restrictions on the biotech industry ([Diplomat, 2011](#)).

---

**Title:** Greece Seized Anti-Chemical Weapons Suits From North Korea In 2009

**Date:** November 17, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** Greek authorities seized almost 14,000 anti-chemical weapons suits from a North Korean ship potentially headed for Syria but did not disclose the finding for close to two years, diplomats said on Wednesday.

The seizure was reported to the U.N. Security Council, which discussed monitoring nuclear sanctions against the isolated North. The Greek operation was carried out in November 2009 but was only reported to the United Nations in September, a diplomat told AFP on condition of anonymity. The diplomat also confirmed the number of suits to protect against chemical weapons that were involved, AFP reports.

"It seems the shipment was headed for Latakia in Syria," a second diplomat said, according to AFP. "There is increasing concern because more and more of the violations before several sanctions committees seem to involve Syria."

Syria has already been connected to breaches of an arms embargo against Iran.

Both diplomats spoke on condition of anonymity as the report by Jose Filipe Moraes Cabral, the chairman of the North Korea sanctions committee and Portugal's U.N. Ambassador, was given behind closed doors. The U.N. Security Council ordered tough sanctions against North Korea after the country staged nuclear weapons tests in 2006 and 2009.

The North pulled out of nuclear talks with South Korea, Russia, Japan, China and the United States in 2009 and efforts to kick start negotiations are struggling. The United States and its allies are saying that North Korea is not serious about disarmament.



“(There are) strong concerns in council about the ongoing proliferation efforts,” a German diplomat said, according to AFP ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Remains Chemical Attack Threat

**Date:** December 20, 2011

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** The next North Korean leader will take over an impoverished country that supports a large military armed with massive amounts of chemical weaponry and a small nuclear arsenal.

The Korean military is thought to have an annual budget of between \$4 to \$7 billion. The country’s population is thought to be approximately 24 million people, 1.2 million of whom are currently serving in its armed forces, according to France24.com.

U.S. and allied military planners believe that South Korea would ultimately win in a conventional war, but fear Pyongyang would seek to inflict mass numbers of casualties and cause panic by using its chemical and biological arsenal.

South Korean defense estimates are imprecise, but the general consensus is that the Korean People’s Army is in possession 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical weapons, including mustard, phosgene, blood agents, sarin, tabun and V-agents. The chemical agents could be delivered by long-range artillery, multiple rocket launchers, ballistic missiles, aircraft or naval vessels.

Experts are unsure of the extent of Pyongyang’s biological weapons development program, but believe they have stockpiles of botulinum toxin and anthrax.

North Korea has not signed the Chemical Weapons Convention but is a signatory to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Geneva Protocol, which prohibits the use of chemical or biological weapons in war. Pyongyang denies having programs to create such weapons, according to CrisisGroup.org ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea’s Chemical and Biological Weapons (CBW) Programmes

**Date:** 2012

**Source:** [IISS](#)

**Abstract:** Deciphering the chemical and biological weapons capabilities of any country is a challenge. Chemical weapons (CW) programmes are difficult to trace because many of the facilities potentially involved in military activities are dual-use, with legitimate peaceful purposes, and are relatively easy to conceal. With biological weapons (BW), this is even more the case. With regard to North Korea, assessments are especially difficult due to the fact that – in comparison to other countries suspected of pursuing chemical and biological weapons – the country has remained less accessible in terms of economic and political contacts. Since North Korea is not a party to the Chemical Weapons Convention

(CWC), there have never been any official declarations and international inspections of its chemical infrastructure, much less suspect facilities that might be associated with a chemical weapons programme. Also, although North Korea is officially a party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Convention lacks a strong verification and inspection mechanism. Another major hindrance to comprehensive insight on North Korea's presumed chemical and biological weapons programmes is that its research and industrial facilities in these areas are relatively isolated from the outside world, so much so that even basic questions of science and infrastructure are uncertain.

In these circumstances, an analysis of North Korea's possible chemical and biological weapons programmes has to rely on public information provided by governments, defectors, and secondary source publications. Such an analysis, made using sources that by their very nature are not comprehensive, will contain many gaps and uncertainties. There are very few details on these suspect programmes that can be specified with confidence. Nonetheless, an analysis based on a variety of sources, particularly official US, Russian and South Korean statements and reports, concludes that North Korea probably has developed chemical weapons to be part of its deployed military capabilities (although there is little authoritative information on the type and amount of agent or delivery means). It is also probable that North Korea has a biological weapons programme at least at the research and development stage. North Korea has dual-use facilities that could be used to produce biological agents as well as a munitions industry that could be used to weaponise such agents. However, there is not enough information to determine whether Pyongyang has progressed beyond the research and development stage for a biological weapons programme and actually possesses stocks of biological weapons.

### **Chemical Weapons Programme**

Since the early 1990s, official US, Russian and South Korean government publications have all described North Korea as having an active chemical weapons (CW) programme that has gone beyond research and development and includes the actual production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.<sup>2</sup> There is considerable uncertainty, however, over the composition of that stockpile. Given its large – though ageing – chemical industry, North Korea is generally thought to be capable of producing all of the traditional chemical warfare agents (nerve, blister, blood and choking), although it may require imports of some specific precursors to produce nerve agents which are relatively more difficult to fabricate than the first generation blister, blood and choking agents. However, the exact size of the North Korean chemical weapons stockpile remains unknown. Recent South Korean government reports estimate a range of between 2,500–5,000 tonnes, but it is unclear whether these estimates concern the weight of chemical agent or the overall munitions stockpile and even whether they include biological agents. In any event, these figures are highly speculative. There is little authoritative information on the types of chemical munitions that have been stockpiled, but North Korea is capable of using a variety of delivery systems to disseminate chemical agents, including artillery, multiple rocket launchers, mortars, aerial bombs, and missiles, as well as Special Forces. The role of chemical weapons in North Korea's military planning is unknown, but it may be based partially on old Soviet doctrine. US and South Korean forces operate on the assumption that North Korea would use chemical weapons against both military and civilian targets as part of either offensive operations or in retaliation for an attack on North Korea.

### **Origins and Development**

In 1954, the North Korean army reportedly established regular chemical and biological defence units, which were most likely modelled on Soviet nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) units. According to some press accounts, North Korea's offensive chemical weapons programme also began at this time, relying primarily on assistance from the Soviet Union, but the reliability of these reports cannot be determined. In any event, in the late 1950s, North Korea began to develop an extensive chemical industry. The First Five Year Plan (1957–61) placed great emphasis on developing a robust organic and inorganic chemical industry, building on facilities constructed during the Japanese occupation. At the end of 1961, Kim Il Sung issued a 'Declaration of Chemicalisation'. This called for greater efforts to develop various chemical production facilities to support different sectors of the North Korean economy. According to the South Korean Ministry of National Defense, the 1961 declaration reflected North Korean recognition of the importance of chemical warfare. As a result of its large chemical infrastructure, North Korea can produce a number of dual-use chemicals, such as compounds of phosphate, ammonium, fluoride, chloride and sulphur, that could be diverted from civilian chemical uses to support a chemical weapons programme.

By the late 1960s, according to the US Department of Defense, North Korea was believed to have begun experiments with the production of offensive chemical agents. In May 1979, the US Defense Intelligence Agency reported that North Korea possessed only a defensive chemical weapons capability, although it noted that development of offensive chemical weapons would be the next logical step. Several press reports from the 1980s continued this speculation. The first publicly available official report, to the effect that North Korea had produced chemical weapons agents, was published in January 1987. This publication, by the South Korean Ministry of National Defense, reported that North Korea possessed up to 250 tonnes of chemical weapons – including mustard and nerve agents – designed for delivery by artillery shells.

According to official and secondary reporting, North Korea's chemical weapons arsenal expanded in the early 1990s. However, it is difficult to determine the extent to which such statements reflected actual developments on the ground, or whether they resulted from outside factors affecting public reports of North Korea's programme. Political factors have had an impact. For instance, in 1992, as negotiations for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) were drawing to a close, Seoul sought to publicise the extent of North Korea's chemical weapons programme in a bid to pressure Pyongyang to sign the CWC. In October 1992,

for example, Seoul reported that North Korea had 1,000 tonnes of chemical agent held in six storage facilities, a four-fold increase over the 1987 assessment of 250 tonnes of agent.<sup>10</sup> Pyongyang denied these claims, and countered that the US was storing chemical weapons in South Korea. On 14 January 1993, South Korea signed the CWC when it was opened for signature, and later declared a small stock of chemical weapons, which are being destroyed in accordance with the Convention. North Korea, on the other hand, issued a formal statement on 13 January 1993 denying that it possessed a chemical weapons programme, but it refused to join the CWC.

A second factor, in the mid-1990s, that influenced the public reporting of North Korea's chemical weapons capabilities was the appearance of several prominent defectors, who publicised purported details about North Korea's chemical weapons arsenal, along with related research, production and storage facilities. The most influential of these was Sergeant Yi Chung Kuk, who worked in the Nuclear-

Chemical Defence Bureau of the Korean People's Army (KPA) and defected in March 1994. He did so, he said, in order to warn South Korea about the dangers posed by North Korea's chemical weapons programme. Sergeant Yi provided first-hand information on the organisation and equipment of North Korea's chemical defence units, which he was directly involved in, but he also reported secondhand information on offensive chemical weapons activities and facilities. Another key defector was Colonel Choi Ju Hwal, who also worked in the KPA and defected in 1995. Colonel Choi said that he did not have direct knowledge of North Korea's chemical weapons programme, though he claimed to have obtained information from other officials in the Ministry of Defence. Much of Colonel Choi's testimony is identical to information from other defectors, press accounts, and official South Korean government documents, and it is difficult to determine how much is original and how much is derivative. Finally, Hwang Chang Yop, the Secretary of North Korea's Workers Party, defected in August 1996 and said that he had heard from other senior North Korean officials that North Korea had an arsenal of high-grade chemical weapons capable of 'scorching' South Korea and Japan. Mr Hwang did not claim any direct knowledge of chemical weapons production or deployment. Most of the information provided by these North Korean defectors cannot be independently verified, and the usual caveats about information from defectors applies. Nonetheless, their accounts were widely reported in the South Korean media and may have influenced official assessments by Seoul.

Arguably, Pyongyang had a strong incentive to enhance its chemical weapons programme in the mid-1990s, to compensate for the limits on its nuclear capabilities imposed by the October 1994 Agreed Framework. In addition, the financial limits on modernising its conventional forces may have given Pyongyang more reason to build up its CW capabilities. This speculation cannot be confirmed by direct evidence, but Seoul began to report a greater North Korean chemical weapons capability in the mid-1990s. In 1995, for example, the South Korean Foreign Ministry, the National Unification Board and South Korean military sources reported that North Korea had a stockpile of 1,000–5,000 tonnes of chemical and biological agents, including blister agents, nerve agents, choking agent, blood agent, and tear gas, which could be delivered by artillery, multiple rocket launchers, FROG rockets, and Scud missiles. The most recent South Korean Ministry of National Defense report on North Korea's CBW capabilities, from 2001, lists but does not identify by name four research, eight production, and seven storage sites for chemical weapons, and estimates the size of the Pyongyang's stockpile at between 2,500–5,000 tonnes. There is some uncertainty as to whether the various South Korean estimates are for agent or munitions tonnes, and whether they include biological as well as chemical agents.

Official US sources agree on the existence of a North Korean chemical weapons programme, including the stockpiling of agents that could be delivered by a variety of weapons, but Washington has tended to report fewer details than Seoul. In general, US analysts tend to be cautious about the reliability of human information on North Korea's CW programme, and it is extremely difficult to quantify issues concerning potential production rates and possible stockpiles because North Korean chemical facilities are not subject to international inspections, and satellite intelligence has little value in distinguishing between chemical production for military or civilian purposes. A 2001 US Department of Defense report identifies nerve, blister, blood, choking and tear gases as among the agents the North Koreans can produce and assesses that North Korea possesses a 'sizeable stockpile' of these agents, without estimating a specific quantity of agent. According to the US, there may be limits on the North's production capacity. For example, the senior US military official in Seoul, General Schwartz, has testified that the North is capable

of independently producing components only for first generation (i.e. World War I-type) chemical agents (e.g. phosgene and mustard). Imports of some precursors may be necessary for the production of more advanced nerve agents. Official US sources agree with South Korean reports that North Korea has weaponised chemical weapons agents for delivery by artillery, missiles, and aircraft, as well as unconventional means, but US public reports generally do not discuss suspect or possible research, production, and storage sites associated with chemical weapons.

North Korean defectors and various secondary sources have provided detailed information about facilities purportedly involved in research, production, and storage of chemical precursors, agents and munitions.<sup>22</sup> According to these sources, North Korea's chemical weapons stockpile includes first generation blister agents (lewisite and mustard), various nerve agents (sarin, soman, tabun, and V-agents), and blood agents (hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride). Chemical weapons research is said to take place at various universities and at a number of institutes under the aegis of the Second Natural Science Academy. Chemical weapons production facilities are reported to include the Kanggye Chemical Factory and Factory No. 108 in Chagang Province, the Sakchu Chemical Factory in North Pyongan Province, the Ilyong Branch of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory in South Pyongan Province and Factory No. 297 in Pyongwon, South Pyongan Province.

In addition, a number of civilian chemical facilities have been implicated in chemical weapons production, such as the Manpo Chemical Factory and Aoji-ri Chemical Complex. Defectors and press stories also report that chemical agent storage sites are located in the cities of Masan-dong, Samsan-dong, and Sariwon, and in the greater Pyongyang area. These facilities are reportedly comprised of storage tanks housed in warehouses and buildings above ground, partially buried structures, and underground tunnels. It is alleged that chemical weapons agents are transferred to facilities at Sakchu or Kanggye for loading into munitions, which include 80mm artillery shells, 240mm rockets, aerial bombs, and aerial spray tanks. Following final assembly and filling, chemical munitions are reportedly stored at the Maram Materials Corporation and the Chiha-ri Chemical Corporation, located in Masan-dong, Pyongyang, and Anbyon, Kangwon Province, respectively. Most of this information cannot be independently confirmed.

### **Potential Military uses for Chemical Weapons**

Assuming that North Korea maintains a stockpile, chemical weapons agents and munitions could play a role in complementing Pyongyang's conventional military power in offensive or defensive operations. In theory, North Korean forces could use chemical weapons against US and South Korean forces to reduce these forces' combat effectiveness, deny the use of mobilisation centres, storage areas, and military bases, and hinder the arrival of reinforcements from overseas. Non-persistent chemical agents could be used to help break through defensive lines or to hinder an allied counterattack. Persistent chemical agents could be used against fixed targets, including command and control centres, logistics hubs, and airbases. North Korean forces appear to be prepared for operations in a contaminated environment. Chemical defence battalions are reportedly integrated into larger ground force units, and many troops are reportedly equipped with chemical protection equipment, including masks, suits, detectors and decontamination systems. North Korean troops are also said to participate in chemical exercises in an attempt to develop mission capability under chemical warfare conditions.

Of course, these defensive measures could reflect North Korean expectations that their forces may be subjected to a chemical attacks. Nonetheless, US and South Korean military commanders assume that North Korean offensive military plans include the use of chemical agents delivered by a variety of traditional means, such as ballistic missiles, artillery rockets and shells, mortars, and aerial bombs and sprays, against both military and civilian targets. Delivery by Special Forces is also a possibility. Aside from their potential role in offensive operations, chemical weapons presumably contribute to North Korea's deterrent posture, especially since North Korea's conventional capabilities have eroded relative to US and South Korean forces. Although Pyongyang officially denies that it possesses chemical weapons, the widespread belief that North Korea has a substantial chemical weapons arsenal – noted in official US and South Korean government reports – only serves to reinforce the view in the US, South Korea and Japan that a conflict on the Korean Peninsula would result in the use of chemical weapons against civilian and military targets.

### **Biological Weapons Programme**

There is less public information on North Korea's biological weapons programme than on its chemical weapons programme. Official US, Russian and South Korean reports agree that North Korea has conducted biological weapons research, but there is considerable uncertainty as to whether Pyongyang possesses biological weapons and, if so, the types of agents involved. **While official South Korean sources claim that North Korea has weaponised one or two biological agents, official US and Russian sources characterise North Korea as 'capable' of producing a variety of agents, including anthrax, cholera and plague without judging that North Korea has actually produced biological weapons.** Given the dearth of information, it is impossible to make a firm judgement either way. Various defectors and press reports give details of biological weapons research, testing and production, but such information cannot be confirmed. There is no authoritative information on the potential role of biological weapons in North Korean military strategy, beyond speculation that biological weapons may be relatively less significant than chemical weapons, which have more utility as a battlefield weapon, and nuclear weapons, which are a more capable mass destruction weapon.

Virtually nothing is known about the history of North Korea's biological weapons programme. Official US sources state that North Korea has pursued a biological warfare capability since the 1960s. During this time, according to press reports, a laboratory was established under the authority of the Academy of National Defence and 10–13 different pathogens were investigated, including anthrax, cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox and yellow fever, some of which reportedly were imported from culture collections in Japan. According to another secondary source, construction of an underground biological weapons research and development facility was completed in the 1970s. This facility was located in Onjong-ri, South Pyongan Province and conducted research, development, and testing of biological weapons agents on small laboratory animals.

A 1998 White Paper released by the South Korean Ministry of National Defense, reported that, 'by 1980, [North Korea] had succeeded in its experiments in bacteria and virus cultivation to produce biological weapons, and by the late 1980s had completed live experiments with such weapons.' This is generally consistent with a 1993 report by the Russian intelligence service on proliferation, which stated that North Korea was performing 'applied military-biological research' with anthrax, cholera, bubonic plague and smallpox at a number of institutes and universities and testing biological weapons on North Korean

islands. South Korean press and other unofficial sources go even further, claiming that, in the early 1980s, North Korea began actual production of biological agents and obtained a turnkey plant for agar (growth media) from East Germany in 1984 to further the biological weapons programme. In contrast, a 1997 US Department of Defense report judged that North Korea's biological weapons programme was probably still at the level of research and development.

Whatever the status of its biological weapons efforts, North Korea has developed a number of dual-use biotechnology facilities that could be used to research biological weapons agents and produce militarily significant quantities of biological agents. But this infrastructure is not highly developed and there is no definitive evidence that it is being used for this purpose. North Korea joined the BWC on 13 March 1987 (followed by South Korea on 25 June 1987), but the convention has no provisions for mandatory declarations or inspections of civilian or suspect military biological facilities.

The most recent official US and South Korean reports agree that North Korea has a biological weapons programme, although only Seoul reports that it has advanced beyond the research and development stage. In 2001, for example, a South Korean defence White Paper described the North Korean threat as including 'chemical and biological weapons such as anthrax of which North Korea is believed to hold a stockpile of 2,500–5,000 tons.' The report does not address the issue of delivery systems, other than to note that North Korean Special Forces could launch attacks with biological weapons. Another South Korean Ministry of National Defense report from 2001 claims that North Korea possesses three research and six production facilities to support its biological weapons programme and has weaponised one or two types of biological agents. In contrast, the most recent public US government report, from 2001, says that 'North Korea is believed to possess a munitions-production infrastructure that would allow it to weaponize biological warfare agents, and may have biological weapons available for use'. According to press accounts, the US intelligence community has assessed with 'medium' confidence that North Korea possesses stocks of smallpox virus, but the evidence is not definitive.

Most of the detailed information about North Korea's biological weapons programme has come from defectors and other secondary sources of unknown reliability. According to Choi Ju Hwal, the Germ Research Institute in the General Logistic Bureau of the Armed Forces Ministry is responsible for developing biological weapons. Yi Chung Kuk, meanwhile, claims that biological weapons research and development is carried out at the Microbiological Institute and that there are other facilities in North Korea for producing and storing biological weapons. Yi Sun Ok, who was an inmate at a North Korean prison camp, claims she witnessed biological weapons experiments in mid-1980s, which resulted in the deaths of some 50 inmates. However, none of these reports can be confirmed.

A number of secondary sources provide additional details on facilities and suspected agents said to be involved in North Korea's biological weapons programme. According to one report, research on anthrax, bubonic plague, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera and other pathogens is carried out at the National Defence Research Institute and Medical Academy (NDRIMA). Another report says that North Korea's inventory of biological agents includes anthrax, botulism, cholera, haemorrhagic fever (Korean strain), bubonic plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus, and yellow fever. Another claims that 13 types of biological weapons agents are produced at the Workers Party's Central Biology Research Institute, the Preventive Military Medical Unit, and the February 25th Plant in Chongju, North Pyongan Province. But

these reports also cannot be confirmed. To date there is no reliable information available to confirm whether North Korea has engaged in the development of genetically modified biological agents.

In conclusion, there is not enough information to reach a firm judgement on the progress of, or possible effectiveness of, North Korea's biological weapons programme. This is understandable, given North Korean secrecy and the inherent difficulties of detecting and assessing biological weapons programmes, compared to nuclear or even chemical weapons activities. US, South Korean, and Russian official sources agree that North Korea has conducted research on a variety of biological agents, but only Seoul reports that North Korea has actually produced stocks of one or two types of biological weapons. The basis for this assessment is unspecified. Given its biotechnical infrastructure, North Korea is capable of producing significant amounts of common biological agents, such as anthrax, and delivering these agents through a variety of conventional and unconventional means, but it is not known how important Pyongyang views the development and deployment of a biological weapons capability. In any event, the possibility that North Korea may have biological weapons contributes to deterrence.

## Conclusion

The available evidence suggests that North Korea probably possesses both a chemical and biological weapons programme, although they may differ in terms of scope and state of advancement. The chemical weapons programme probably involves some chemical weapons production and stockpiling, although the amount and types of agents that have been produced, the number and types of munitions that have been stockpiled, and the location of key research, production, and storage facilities cannot be assessed with high confidence. North Korea is thought to be capable of producing a variety of traditional blister, blood, choking and nerve agents, although there may be limits on what it can produce in its ageing chemical industry. Meanwhile, given its munitions industry, North Korea is thought capable of producing a variety of delivery systems for chemical weapons, including artillery, multiple rocket launchers, mortars, aerial bombs, and missiles. **The extent to which Pyongyang has chosen to deploy these capabilities is unknown, but US and South Korean forces prudently assume that North Korea possesses chemical weapons and is prepared to use them against military and civilian targets in offensive operations or in retaliation for an attack on North Korea.** By comparison, less is known about North Korea's presumed biological weapons programme. While there is general agreement that North Korea has conducted research and development on biological agents, there is not enough information to conclude whether it has progressed to the level of agent production and weaponisation, although North Korea is most likely technically capable of both.

Whatever the actual status of North Korea's chemical and biological capabilities, the perception that it has, or likely has, chemical and biological weapons contributes to Pyongyang's interest in creating uncertainties in Washington, Seoul and Tokyo and raises the stakes to deter or intimidate potential enemies. From Pyongyang's perspective, chemical and biological weapons could have utility both on the battlefield and at the strategic level. US and South Korean military commands have to operate on the assumption that North Korea maintains a large stockpile of chemical and possibly biological munitions integrated with its conventional forces and deployed for use on the battlefield. This complicates allied military planning for defence against any North Korean attack or for conducting offensive operations against the North. Some measures have been taken to strengthen allied troops' CBW defences, but it is difficult to accurately assess their effectiveness without knowing the size, composition, or delivery means



of North Korea's presumed chemical weapons arsenal. **At the strategic level, the potential delivery of large quantities of chemical or biological agents to nearby targets (such as Seoul) and smaller quantities to more distant targets (such as Tokyo) could cause significant civilian casualties, depending on the amount and type of agent, the delivery means, the extent of civilian defence measures, and many other factors.** In any event, the plausible threat that North Korea might use chemical or biological weapons, if the survival of the regime was at stake, contributes to deterrence and discourages Seoul and Tokyo from pursuing policies that could increase the risk of conflict and drive Pyongyang to take desperate measures ([IISS, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** U.N. To Consider North Korea's Attempts To Export Chemical Weapons Reagents

**Date:** January 6, 2012

**Source:** [Bio Prep Watch](#)

**Abstract:** The United Nations will look into allegations that North Korea attempted to export ampules of reagents for chemical weapons to Syria in 2009.

The investigation will be a rare probe into the reclusive communist country's arm trade related to chemical weapons. The case may bring into focus a close relationship between North Korea and Syria in the production and development of weapons of mass destruction, the [Yomiuri Shimbun](#) reports.

Greek authorities seized a container from a Liberia-registered freighter heading toward Syria in November 2009. In the container they found wooden boxes stuffed with multiple types of ampules believed to be made of glass, each allegedly containing powdered or liquid reagents. Reagents are used to identify chemical substances that become airborne after the use of chemical weapons. They can be used in during a chemical weapons attack or in the defense against them.

Greek authorities also seized approximately 14,000 anti-chemical weapons suits from the vessel. The Greek government reported the seizures of the ampules and suits in September as a violation of the U.N. Security Council's Sanctions Committee resolution banning North Korea from exporting arms-related materials, according to the [Yomiuri Shimbun](#).

According to estimates by South Korea's National Defense Ministry, North Korea has 2,500 to 4,000 tons of chemicals weapons, including sarin and mustard gases. Diplomatic sources said that the attempted export of chemical weapons reagents may have been conducted through China. It is unclear whether or not China has strictly inspected North Korea's cargo shipments ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Meet North Korea's Latest Drone

**Date:** February 6, 2012

**Source:** [DefeseTech](#)

**Abstract:** As Iran and China and who knows who else scrambles to unlock the secrets of the U.S. Air Force's stealthy RQ-170 Sentinel drone, North Korea is moving to reverse engineer some 1970s-vintage

target drones.

Yup, South Korea's Yonhap news agency is reporting that the North has bought up old MQM-107D Streaker target drones from Syria with the intent of developing high speed attack drones based on the tech. The hilariously named Streaker (its replacement, the BQM-167 Skeeter has a similarly amusing name if you've listened to hip hop anytime in the last decade) was developed in the 1970s for the U.S. Army to tow gun and missile targets. IN the late 1980s, Beechcraft proposed making a version of the Streaker that could carry electronic countermeasures and serve as a flying decoy over combat zones.

North Korea is developing unmanned attack aircraft using U.S. target drones purchased from the Middle East, a military source in Seoul said Sunday, indicating the aircraft will likely target the South.

"North Korea recently bought several U.S. MQM-107D Streakers from a Middle Eastern nation that appears to be Syria, and is developing unmanned attack aircraft based on them," the source said on condition of anonymity.

The MQM-107D Streaker is a high-speed target drone used by the U.S. and South Korean militaries for testing guided missiles.

North Korea has conducted numerous tests on high-speed target drones mounted with high explosives, but has yet to master the technology, the source said, citing South Korean intelligence sources.

If it succeeds in developing the attack aircraft, the North appears likely to deploy them near the inter-Korean border to target South Korean troops stationed on border islands in the Yellow Sea ([DefenseTech, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Vows To Launch 'Sacred War' Over US-South Naval Exercises

**Date:** February 25, 2012

**Source:** [Telegraph](#)

**Abstract:** The North's National Defence Commission (NDC) described the exercise as "unpardonable war hysteria" and said its army and people would "foil" the US and South Korean moves with "a sacred war of our own style".

The threat is the latest instance of Pyongyang taking a hostile tone towards Seoul since Kim Jong-un, the youngest son of the late leader Kim Jong-il, took over following the death of his father in December.

Last week the North vowed "merciless retaliatory strikes" if any shells landed in waters claimed by Pyongyang during a live-fire artillery exercise near the disputed Yellow Sea border.

But in the event it took no military action in response to the drill.

The United States and South Korea are to mount two major annual joint military exercises, one in the coming week and the other in March.

Key Resolve, a computerised command post exercise, will start on Monday and continue until March 9. Separately, the joint air, ground and naval field training exercise Foal Eagle will be held from March 1 to April 30.

“Key Resolve and Foal Eagle are unpardonable war hysteria kicked up by the hooligans to desecrate our mourning period and an unpardonable infringement upon our sovereignty and dignity,” the NDC said in a statement.

Kim Jong-il died of a heart attack on December 17.

“Our army and people will foil the moves of the group of traitors to the nation and warmongers at home and abroad for a new war with a sacred war of our own style,” the NDC said, indicating it will stage a counter exercise.

“War manoeuvres ... are, in essence, a silent declaration of a war. The declaration of the war is bound to be accompanied by a corresponding physical retaliation,” it said.

“Now that a war has been declared against us, the army and people are firmly determined to counter it with a sacred war of our own style and protect the security of the nation and the peace of the country,” the NDC said ([Telegraph, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Calls Criticism Of Its Nuclear Program ‘Declaration Of War’

**Date:** March 23, 2012

**Source:** [Russia Today](#)

**Abstract:** Right ahead of the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, North Korea announced that it will consider a statement about its nuclear program a direct “declaration of war”. This comes as the USA has condemned the country’s planned rocket launch in April.

The US administration announced on Thursday that President Barack Obama considers the North Korean “*space experiment*”, involving the launching of a ballistic missile with a mounted satellite, a “*provocation*” and direct violation of the international agreements.

According to national security official Daniel Russel, Obama will discuss the issue with the Chinese and Russian leaders in the near future.

North Korea, officially the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, is gearing for the missile satellite launch scheduled for April 2012. The West condemns the move, saying that it comes in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874, prohibiting the development of ballistic missiles by the country, as well as the conducting of nuclear tests.

The Western states, as well as South Korea, fear that the launches could be part of Pyongyang’s effort to build intercontinental missiles, while nuclear tests might be aimed at providing them with nuclear warheads.

Ex-MEP Glyn Ford however explained to RT that both sides of the conflict – the US and its allies South Korea and Japan on the one hand, and North Korea on the other – seem to be wrong.

*“If you have the technology to launch a satellite – and this would be North Korea’s third attempt to launch a satellite – it clearly shows that you are developing a potential, if you want long range intercontinental ballistic missiles,” he said. “But at the same time South Korea and Japan are both doing exactly the same thing. South Korea attempted to launch a satellite just after the last North Korean attempt and Japan has put satellites into orbit. So, there is a little bit of double standards floating around here”.*

He added that North Korea, in fact, alleviates the risk to Japan as it is shifting the launch from the east coast to the west coast, so it will not fly over Japan.

The country’s nuclear program and missile launches have long been a bone of contention for the country’s relations with much of the world, leading to its increased isolation.

Back in 2009, North Korea exited the six-party nuclear talks after the UN had condemned its first ballistic launch. The country carried out two successful nuclear tests back in 2006 and 2009, which the West condemned.

On Wednesday North Korean state-run Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported that the adoption of any statement against its nuclear program at the upcoming Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul would be an *“extreme insult”*.

*“Any provocative act would be considered a declaration of war against us and its consequences would serve as great obstacles to talks on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,”* said the agency.

It is expected that the Seoul conference will pay some attention to the North Korean nuclear program. South Korean president Lee Myung-bak said that the meeting might play a *“big role in expanding the international community’s support for the denuclearization of the North.”*

In its latest report, the KCNA said that Lee Myung-bak and his *“group of traitors”* are trying to provoke *“nuclear war”*. It added that in order to resolve the tense situation in the region, it is necessary to talk denuclearization of the whole peninsula, instead of speaking of the *“non-existent”* North’s nuclear issue.

The Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, due on March 26-27, will gather heads of states and representatives of 58 countries and international organizations. US leader Barack Obama and Chinese president Hu Jintao are expected at the meeting ([Russia Today, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Threatens ‘Merciless Punishment’ As It Readies Rocket Launch

**Date:** April 7, 2012

**Source:** [Telegraph](#)

**Abstract:** Japan and South Korea have put their armed forces on standby in response to North Korea’s plans, prepared to shoot down the missile if it passes over their territory.

North Korea was this weekend believed to be at the first stage of launching the rocket, expected between April 12 and 16, claiming that it is part of the centenary celebrations for the birth of the state's founder Kim Il Sung.

However, the United States, Japan and South Korea believe that in reality it will be a ballistic missile test in violation of UN resolutions.

It is against such a backdrop of rising regional tensions surrounding the Korean peninsula that David Cameron, the Prime Minister, will arrive in Japan on a two-day visit this week.

His arrival may, by good fortune, coincide with the blooming of the capital's cherry blossoms, but flower appreciation will take a back seat to regional security issues.

During his visit to Japan on Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr Cameron is expected to meet with both the Emperor at the Imperial Palace as well as his counterpart the prime minister Yoshihiko Noda.

One issue that is expected to top the agenda at his meeting with Mr Noda is a discussion about joint development of defence equipment between Japan and the UK, an opportunity for British business after Japan liberalised its weapon export laws

The discussions, which will potentially help bolster Japan's military presence in the region, will be timely: it is among a number of Asian nations currently reinforcing its security in response to both a major military build-up of China and instability in North Korea.

The issue is likely to top the agenda this weekend as the foreign ministers from Japan, China and South Korea meet for annual tri-lateral discussions in the eastern Chinese city of Ningbo.

As well as calling on Pyongyang to show restraint over the coming week, Japan and South Korea are likely to urge China – a key benefactor of the renegade North Korean state – to coordinate closely in response with them to the launch.

Meanwhile, satellite images have shown how North Korea's preparations for its rocket launch are already under way, complete with a mobile radar trailer and rows of apparently empty fuel and oxidiser tanks.

In Japan, hundreds of Self-Defence Force personnel have been dispatched to southern Ishigaki in the Okinawa region, which the second stage of the rocket is expected to fly over.

Japan has deployed missile interceptors to seven locations in Okinawa and the Tokyo region, following orders from Naoki Tanaka, Japan's defence minister, to intercept the rocket if necessary to prevent it from falling onto Japanese soil.

Behind the expected appreciation of the cherry blossoms, the green tea and the polite bows for the cameras during Mr Cameron's visit to Japan this week, the North Korea issue is one that will loom constantly in the background ([Telegraph, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** US Officials Warn Failed North Korea Missile Launch Paves Way For Future Tests

**Date:** April 16, 2012

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** The very public failure of North Korea's latest missile launch lays the groundwork for more testing and potentially more provocative acts by the budding regime of Kim Jong-un, U.S. officials told Fox News.

The rocket tested last week failed about a minute after it was deployed.

Kim Jong-un, in his first public speech, went on to declare that his "first, second and third" priorities are to strengthen the military — as the regime unveiled a huge display of weapons in a Pyongyang military parade including a purportedly new missile.

"The botched rocket launch is clearly a setback for the North Koreans," one U.S. official told Fox News, while warning that the regime probably will not be deterred.

"The acknowledgment of failure was unprecedented, but it lays the groundwork to say more testing is needed to validate research. We probably haven't seen the last North Korean provocation," the official said.

The public display on Sunday was seen by regional observers as another example of the importance North Korea's leaders place on their weapons-development program, though it's unclear whether the missile on display was real.

Significantly, U.S. officials are not denying that preparations have begun for a third nuclear weapon test. They do not deny that activity had been picked up through satellite imagery — that shows North Korean workers digging tunnels into the existing mines that were used for tests in 2006 and 2009 ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** The 100 Most Influential People In The World: Kim Jong Un

**Date:** April 18, 2012

**Source:** [TIME](#)

**Abstract:** Villainy is often in the eye of the beholder, and sometimes the more heinous the crime, the more clinging the adulation. It should be no surprise that the four rogues in this year's TIME 100 have supporters. That is a measure of their influence: the willingness to defend partisan ideologies with weaponry.

Spellbound North Koreans see Kim Jong Un, 29, as the incarnation of the tenets of self-sufficiency established by his grandfather and father, the first and second emperors of the communist dynasty. But autarky and a war footing are not paths to prosperity. Hence gulags, famine and privation; hence nuclear arms and military adventurism to wrest what Pyongyang calls concessions (what others would construe as aid) from friend and foe. Might the Swiss-educated Lil' Kim, in power just four months, detour from

the way of his forebears? Prosperous northeastern Asia will remain unpredictable until he provides the answer ([TIME, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Threatens War As Seoul Unveils Missile

**Date:** April 19, 2012

**Source:** [AFP](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea demanded Thursday that South Korea apologise for what it called insults during major anniversary festivities, or face a “sacred war”, as Seoul unveiled a new missile to deter its neighbour.

Regional tensions have risen since Pyongyang went ahead with a long-range rocket launch last Friday, defying international calls to desist.

The event was to have been a centrepiece of celebrations marking the 100th anniversary Sunday of the “Day of the Sun”, the birthday of Kim Il-Sung who founded the communist nation and the dynasty which still rules it.

But the rocket, which the North said was designed to launch a satellite, disintegrated after some two minutes of flight.

“The puppet regime of traitors must apologise immediately for their grave crime of smearing our Day of Sun festivities,” said a government statement on Pyongyang’s official news agency.

Otherwise, it said, the North Korean people and military “will release their volcanic anger and stage a sacred war of retaliation to wipe out traitors on this land”.

The North has several times demanded that the South apologise for perceived slights or face war since its longtime leader Kim Jong-Il died in December. Under his son and new leader Kim Jong-Un, it has struck a hostile tone with the South.

South Korea announced Thursday it has deployed new cruise missiles capable of destroying targets such as missile and nuclear bases anywhere in the North.

“With such capabilities, our military will sternly and thoroughly punish reckless provocations by North Korea while maintaining our firm readiness,” Major General Shin Won-Sik told reporters.

Yonhap news agency said the new cruise missile could travel more than 1,000 kilometres (625 miles).

Cross-border tensions have been high since conservative President Lee Myung-Bak took office in Seoul in 2008 and scrapped a near-unconditional aid policy.

“If our power is strong, we can deter enemy provocations,” Lee said Thursday, describing the North as “the world’s most hostile force”.



The North hit back at critical comments by Lee and by conservative media, which questioned the overall cost of the celebrations in a nation suffering acute food shortages.

Lee had said the estimated \$850 million cost of the launch could have bought 2.5 million tons of corn.

“Traitor Lee Myung-Bak took the lead in vituperation during the festivities,” said a joint statement by the North’s government, party and social groups.

“This is an intolerable insult to our leader, system and people and a hideous provocation that sparked seething anger among the whole people.”

The North said its only aim was to launch a peaceful satellite, but the United States and its allies said this was a flimsy excuse for a test by the nuclear-armed nation of ballistic missile technology.

On Monday the United Nations Security Council including Pyongyang’s ally China strongly condemned the launch. Washington said it also breached a bilateral deal and suspended plans for food aid.

The North has warned of unspecified retaliation. Some experts believe it will conduct a new nuclear test or further long-range missile tests, while others predict a border clash with the South.

An unrepentant Pyongyang last Sunday displayed an apparently new medium-range missile at a parade featuring thousands of goose-stepping troops and almost 900 pieces of weaponry.

A leading defence journal said Thursday that UN officials are investigating whether China supplied technology for its launcher vehicle, in a possible breach of UN sanctions.

IHS Jane’s Defence Weekly quoted a senior official close to a United Nations Security Council sanctions committee as saying that an associated panel of experts was “aware of the situation and will pursue enquiries”.

IHS Janes’s reported earlier that China appeared to have supplied either the design or the actual vehicle to the North.

It said the 16-wheel transporter-erector-launcher (TEL) is apparently based on a design from the 9th Academy of the China Aerospace Science and Industry Corporation.

China said it had actively abided by UN resolutions while practising “strict export control of proliferation materials”.

“China is always against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the carrier equipment for such weapons,” foreign ministry spokesman Liu Weimin said in Beijing ([AFP, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** US Denies Reports It Parachuted Soldiers Into North Korea

**Date:** May 29, 2012

**Source:** [Telegraph](#)



**Abstract:** Brigadier General Neil Tolley was quoted in a Japan-based foreign affairs magazine as telling a conference in Tampa, Miami, last week that elite US troops are conducting “special reconnaissance” missions in the North.

The Diplomat magazine reported that the troops have been dropped behind North Korean lines to identify and map the locations of Pyongyang’s extensive network of underground bases.

The network includes munitions factories and underground artillery positions, all of which are linked by hundreds of miles of tunnels that have been excavated all the way up to the heavily fortified Demilitarised Zone that separates the two Koreas.

“The entire tunnel infrastructure is hidden from our satellites,” Tolley was quoted as saying. “So we send (South Korean) soldiers and US soldiers to the North to do special reconnaissance.

“After 50 years, we still don’t know much about the capability and full extent” of the underground facilities, Tolley was reported as saying on the website of the magazine of the National Defense Industrial Association.

The sites reportedly include 20 airfields that are partly underground and thousands of artillery emplacements.

He added that the special forces troops were dispatched with minimal equipment in order for them to be able travel quickly and keep the risk of detection by North Korean troops to a minimum.

The US and South Korea are aware of four invasion tunnels that were excavated beneath the DMZ and were apparently intended to allow the North to avoid the static defences and to have thousands of troops emerge without warning and within striking range of Seoul.

Some of the tunnels have since been turned into tourist attractions and visitors can descend a steep intersecting tunnel from the South Korean side and explore the invasion route.

One end terminates in a rock face where small holes had been drilled for the next round of demolition charges for the tunnel. The other is plugged with a concrete block with a small aperture that looks towards the exit in North Korea.

Tolley suggested that there may be more such infiltration routes beneath the border.

“We don’t know how many we don’t know about,” he was quoted as saying.

A spokesman for US forces in South Korea has dismissed the media report.

“Some reporting has taken great liberal licence with his comments and taken him completely out of context,” Colonel Jonathan Withington, of the public affairs office of US Forces Korea, said in a statement.

“No US or ROK (Republic of Korea) forces have parachuted into North Korea,” he said. “Though special reconnaissance is a core special operations force mission, at no time have SOF forces been sent to the north to conduct special reconnaissance.

“The use of tunnels in North Korea is well documented,” he added. “Several of the known tunnels along the DMZ are visited by tourists every day” ([Telegraph, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Kim Warns Troops To Prepare For ‘Sacred War’ During US-South Korea Exercises

**Date:** August 18, 2012

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** North Korean leader [Kim Jong Un](#) told his troops to be vigilant during upcoming training exercises between South Korea and the United States, saying they should be ready to lead a “sacred war,” state media reported Saturday.

Kim’s comments came during a visit on Mu Island with troops who participated in the 2010 shelling of South Korea’s Yeonpyeong Island, an attack that North Korea at the time said South Korea provoked by holding war games off their shared coast.

“He ordered the service persons of the detachment to be vigilant against every move of the enemy and not to miss their gold chance to deal at once deadly counter blows at the enemy, if even a single shell is dropped on the waters or in the area where the sovereignty of (North Korea) is exercised,” the state-run KCNA news agency reported.

The warning followed an announcement by the United States and South Korea that their joint “Ulchi Freedom Guardian” training exercises would begin Monday and conclude by August 31.

North Korea was informed of the dates of the exercises by the U.N. armistice commission.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which was established by the Korean Armistice Agreement that brought about an end to the Korean War, will supervise the exercise, South Korea and the United States military said in a joint statement. The commission includes representatives from Switzerland, China and other nations selected by the United Nations.

Washington and Pyongyang have no diplomatic relations. North and South Korea have no formal ties and remain technically in a state of war since a 1953 truce that ended the Korean War.

During the visit with troops, Kim observed Yeonpyeong Island “clearly visible from the post,” KCNA reported.

The Yeonpyeong attack in November 2010 was the first direct artillery assault on South Korea by North Korea since 1953, when an armistice ending the fighting.

Two civilians and two South Korean marines died in the attack, which South Korea’s government at the time called a “definite military provocation” by North Korea.

[South Korea arrest activist after he visits North Korea](#)

The sparsely populated Yeonpyeong is located just south of the Northern Limit Line, the line drawn in 1953 by the United Nations at the end of the Korean War. The United Nations drew the line three nautical miles from the North Korean coast and put five islands close to the coast under South Korean control.

That was supposed to be a temporary arrangement. But in the absence of a full peace agreement, the Northern Limit Line remains in place.

North Korea has been virtually isolated from the world by international sanctions over its [development of a nuclear program](#)(CNN, 2012).

---

**Title:** US-S. Korea War Games Prompt Pyongyang Declaration: Ready For Final Battle

**Date:** August 26, 2012

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** North Korean leader Kim Jong-un says Seoul and Washington are really trying his country's patience with an unceasing caravan of joint military drills. This summer the Korean Peninsula has already witnessed two major US-led war games.

Overall more than 30,000 US troops, practically all the American military contingent in South Korea, reinforced by 3,000 troops from overseas, are taking part in joint war games with the South Korean army that started on August 20.

Despite the stated defensive nature, the annual drill known as Ulchi Freedom Guardian has predictably roused the attention of ever-wary Pyongyang.

The new North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, believed to be in his late 20s, acknowledged the great threat to his country and claimed the war games are in fact training for a preemptive nuclear attack.

The leader assured North Korean army is ready to meet "*deadly blows*" in "*an all-out counter-offensive*" in case the country's territory is violated or even a single shell falls on North Korean soil, reports Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

*"There is a limit to our patience,"* warned Kim Jong-un, saying the army is only waiting for the final order to engage in a "*life-and-death battle*."

The last time Washington and Seoul were flexing military muscles together was only in June. Back then Pyongyang slammed the US military for leading South Korea, Japan and the US joint drills conducted close to North Korea's borders and called those war games a reckless provocation putting the region under the threat of a new military conflict.

Technically, North and South Korea remain in a state of war, since no peace treaty was signed after the conflict of 1950-1953 ended with a ceasefire that is still in effect. That is why a constant sharpening of swords has become an everyday habit for both nations.

Cross-border tensions have been particularly high since the South accused the North of torpedoing one of its warships with the loss of 46 lives in March 2010.

The North angrily denied involvement but went on to shell Yeonpyeong Island in the November. The attack resulted in the deaths of four people, two of them civilians, on a South Korean island.

The two countries exchange threats of military action quite often, fortunately thus far avoiding a full-scale conflict. Pyongyang has proven nuclear capabilities while the US military bases in South Korea are rumored to possess nuclear weapons stockpiles, which means a military conflict between Pyongyang and Seoul could escalate into a local nuclear war ([RT, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** In One Trench: Iran And N. Korea Unite Against ‘Enemies’

**Date:** September 1, 2012

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** Iran and North Korea have signed an agreement to collaborate in the fields of science and technology, showing that nearly a decade of US efforts to isolate the two states internationally might have actually pushed them closer together.

Iranian state television said President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and North Korea’s nominal head of state Kim Yong Nam were both present in Tehran for the signing of the agreement on Saturday.

The two states will cooperate in biotechnology, engineering, renewable energy, sustainable development, research, joint laboratories and the environment, and facilitate more student exchanges, Reuters cites Iranian Labor News Agency (ILNA) as saying.

On the same day, Iran’s First Vice President Mohammad Reza Rahimi called for the strengthening of economic ties between the two states, the agency cites Iranian state TV as reporting.

North’s Korea’s No. 2 was in Tehran along with 119 other world leaders for the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. The summit, whose agenda included nuclear disarmament, human rights and the Korean conflict, is one of the few multilateral forums in which Pyongyang participates. It had previously been speculated that North Korea’s supreme leader Kim Jong-un would be in attendance.

Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei met with Kim Yong Nam and was quick to underscore the force underpinning growing collaboration between the two states.

*“The Islamic Republic of Iran and North Korea have common enemies, because the arrogant powers do not accept independent states,”* the ILNA quoted Khamenei as saying.

Khamenei’s harsh rebuke was most almost certainly targeted at the United States, which vilified the two states as being part of an “Axis of Evil” (along with Iraq) in 2002 despite the lack of any overt ties between the three states.

Iranian and North Korean officials have previously characterized their countries as being in “one trench” in the fight against the United States and the West. Western powers have accused them, meanwhile, of being close partners in nuclear and missile technologies.

In April, an Iranian delegation comprising more than 10 ballistic missile engineers reportedly traveled to North Korea to observe Pyongyang’s failed attempt to send a long-range rocket into space, Kyodo News reported. The failed launch sparked widespread condemnation in the West.

The Japanese news agency said the two countries pledged to deepen cooperation on bilateral “*strategic projects*” later in July, which analysts argue could include efforts to develop high-altitude missile and nuclear development.

The United States has regularly accused Tehran and Pyongyang of being state sponsors of terrorism, though the US removed North Korea from the lists of states involved in terrorist activity in 2008.

Both states have also incited Western ire for their nuclear weapons programs, both alleged and proven. North Korea for its part withdrew from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 2003, with Pyongyang publicly announcing two years later it had developed nuclear weapons.

*“We had already taken the resolute action of pulling out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and have manufactured nuclear arms for self-defense to cope with the Bush administration’s evermore undisguised policy to isolate and stifle the DPRK,”* a foreign ministry statement at the time read.

Iran remains a party to the NPT, and has denied any attempts to actively acquire or develop a nuclear weapon, insisting that its uranium enrichment program is for civilian purposes only, a view shared by the majority of experts around the world. However, repeated charges that the Islamic Republic’s nuclear program has fallen short of the country’s NPT obligations have made Iran the target of an increasingly harsh sanctions regime, and a potential strike by neighbor Israel ([RT, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Accuses US Of Attempting To Spark War

**Date:** October 2, 2012

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** A top North Korean diplomat lays the blame for unceasing tensions between the Koreas solely on the US. The Korean peninsula is the world’s biggest hotspot, he acknowledged, mentioning thermonuclear conflict as a possibility.

Speaking at the final session of the UN 193-member General Assembly, North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Pak Kil-yon announced that, *“Due to the continued US hostile policy towards the DPRK [Democratic People’s Republic of Korea], the vicious cycle of confrontation and aggravation of tension is an ongoing phenomenon on the Korean Peninsula, which has become the world’s most dangerous hotspot where a spark of fire could set off a thermonuclear war.”*

North Korean diplomat focused on the relations between Pyongyang and Washington, for 60 years co-existing without a peace treaty since the war in 1950-1953 which ended with an armistice. The diplomat accused the US of nourishing an idea of total destruction of his country since the day it was founded, in order to “*occupy the whole of the Korean Peninsula and to use it as a stepping-stone for realizing its strategy of dominating the whole of Asia.*”

The State Department of the US has offered no comment on the speech so far.

North Korea’s statement in the UN is notable for at least two reasons. Pyongyang conducted two nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009, but has so far never mentioned or hinted that it possesses military thermonuclear technology – a real step-up from uranium- and plutonium-based nuclear weapons. In July, though, North Korea warned its southern neighbor and the US that it is going to “*re-examine its nuclear capabilities*” after perceiving new threats. That warning came after Seoul, Washington and seven other countries conducted 80,000-person war games in South Korea in June.

The six-party nuclear talks with Pyongyang commenced in 2003, but were interrupted several times. For nearly a decade the US, Russia, China, Japan and South Korea have been negotiating with North Korea in order to stop its nuclear program. But Pyongyang took one step forward, two steps back, pulling out of the six-party talks on April 14, 2005, saying it would resume its nuclear enrichment program in order to boost its nuclear deterrent. The country also expelled all nuclear inspectors from its territory.

On October 9, 2006, Pyongyang conducted its first nuclear test, which finally led to UN sanctions against the country and discontinuation of the six-party talks.

In August 2011, after a meeting with Russia’s President Dmitry Medvedev, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il said he is ready to resume the six-party talks on the settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean Peninsula without preconditions. But the death of North Korea’s longtime leader on December 17, 2011, drew the proposal to a halt.

Since the death of Kim Jong-il, the DPRK’s representative in the UN has been silent – until the angry speech on Monday. It appears that the transfer of power to Kim Jong-il’s son, Kim Jong-un is over, as the North Korean diplomat addressed to his country’s new leader as to “*our dear respected marshal.*”

The military title of the new North Korean leader might serve as evidence that the country’s policies are not subject to change and the role of the army in the country’s life has even grown up. The young leader Kim Jong-un is very fond of visiting army units throughout the country.

Deputy Foreign Minister Pak Kil-yon said Pyongyang is aware of US “plans” to implement finalized scenarios for a new Korean War and impose military rule over whole Korean Peninsula after an invasion.

However, Pak Kil-yon warned, “*The DPRK’s patience does not mean it is unlimited,*” with obvious reference to his country’s proven nuclear capabilities, which prevent the US military “*from turning into an all-out war on the Korean Peninsula*”.

North Korea has always stressed that it needs nuclear arms to deter the threat by the US, which maintains a number of military bases in South Korea and Japan, with dozens of thousands of troops and rumored

nuclear arms stockpiled on those territories ([RT, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Isolated North Korea Says Its Rockets Can Hit U.S. Mainland

**Date:** October 9, 2012

**Source:** [Reuters](#)

**Abstract:** Isolated [North Korea](#) has rockets that can hit the U.S. mainland, it said on Tuesday, two days after South Korea struck a deal with the United States to extend the range of its ballistic missiles.

North and [South Korea](#) have been technically at war since their 1950-53 conflict ended in a truce, not a peace treaty, and regional powers have for years been trying to rein in the North's nuclear weapons program.

North Korea is believed to be developing a long-range missile with a range of 6,700 km (4,160 miles) or more aimed at hitting the United States, but two recent rocket tests both failed.

Its neighbors fear the North is using rocket launches to perfect technology to build a missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead to the United States.

North Korea's National Defence Commission said in a statement that the North was prepared to counter any U.S. military threats, its KCNA news agency said.

"We do not hide (the fact) that the revolutionary armed forces ... including the strategic rocket forces are keeping within the scope of strike not only the bases of the puppet forces and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' bases in the inviolable land of Korea, but also [Japan](#), Guam and the U.S. mainland," KCNA said.

South Korea on Sunday unveiled an agreement with the United States that extends the range of its ballistic missiles by more than twice its current limit to 800 km (497 miles) as a deterrent against the North.

North Korea is under heavy U.N. sanctions that have cut off its previously lucrative arms trade and further isolated the state after its failed 2009 missile test drew sharp rebukes, even from its one major ally, [China](#).

The United States has denied it has any intention to strike North Korea. It has more than 20,000 troops stationed in the South in defense of its ally against the North.

In April, under its new leader Kim Jong-un, North Korea again launched a rocket that flew just a few minutes covering a little over 100 km (60 miles) before blowing up over the sea between South Korea and China ([Reuters, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Inside The Ring: North Korean Missile Launch Set

**Date:** November 28, 2012

**Source:** [Washington Times](#)

**Abstract:** The [Pentagon](#) is preparing to activate global missile defenses for an expected test launch of another long-range missile by [North Korea](#), U.S. defense officials said.

Intelligence agencies are closely watching a North Korean missile launch site amid signs a test-firing will take place in the next two months, U.S. officials said, echoing reports from [South Korea](#) and [Japan](#).

One official said the indicators from the launch site appear to be “a replay of the April launch, hopefully with the same success.”

[North Korea](#)’s last Taeopodong-2 missile was test-fired April 13 in what defense officials said was a failure shortly after the first stage lifted off.

Commercial satellite images from Friday and made public by [DigitalGlobe](#) revealed increased activity associated with a forthcoming missile launch at the [North Korea](#)’s Dongchang-ri launch site in the northwestern part of the country.

The Taepodong-2 is a liquid-fueled missile capable of reaching parts of the United States, depending on the size of its warhead. It is not known if [North Korea](#) has nuclear missile warheads, but it has conducted at least two underground nuclear test blasts.

U.S. missile defenses are being prepared to counter the test-firing, should the missile threaten U.S. allies such as [Japan](#) or [U.S. military](#) forces in the region. The defenses include [Aegis](#) warships equipped with [SM-3](#) anti-missile interceptors. Ground-based long-range interceptors based in Alaska and California also are being readied.

Other components of the missile-defense network include ground-, sea- and space-based sensors and radar used to detect missile launches and help guide interceptors to make high-speed hits on warheads.

[Pentagon](#) spokesman [George Little](#) declined to comment on the defense preparations.

The missile defense system was last activated prior to the test-firing in April.

[North Korea](#) signaled its intention to conduct another missile test in October in response to a U.S.-[South Korea](#) agreement that permits [Seoul’s military](#) to develop its own longer-range missile force.

After the Oct. 7 missile agreement was announced, [North Korea’s National Defense Commission](#) denounced it and stated three days later that it would “strengthen missile capabilities in every way.”

A [Pyongyang government](#) statement also said that new missile developments would “not leave the U.S. mainland safe” from attack.

For this reason, [U.S. intelligence](#) analysts believe the next test will be announced as a missile and not a satellite launch.



[North Korea](#)'s announcement in October also stated that its Strategic Rocket Forces are now capable of hitting U.S. and South Korean military targets on the Korean Peninsula.

The saber-rattling of its missile capabilities coincides with the first emergence of current leader [Kim Jong-un](#) in September 2010.

Officials said it does not appear that [North Korea](#) plans to test its new long-range road-mobile ICBM.

Intelligence reports from December 2011 revealed that Pyongyang was developing its first road-mobile ICBM capable of hitting the United States.

In June 2011, then-Defense Secretary [Robert M. Gates](#) said [North Korea](#) was becoming a “direct threat” to the United States as a result of the new mobile ICBM.

The Taepodong-2 is a launch-pad missile that [North Korea](#) has described as a space-launch vehicle to put satellites into orbit.

The [Pentagon](#), however, considers the Taepodong-2 a long-range missile.

### **Tibetan protest**

The number of Tibetans who have burned themselves to death protesting Chinese rule in [Tibet](#) increased sharply this month with 19 people immolating themselves.

Few of the protest burnings have captured public attention in the United States, but the actions demonstrate the seriousness of Tibetans in seeking an end to Chinese occupation of the Buddhist-dominated region west of [China](#).

According to U.S. officials, 19 Tibetans carried out self-immolation protests so far this month, coinciding with the meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Congress that saw the shift in leadership from Hu Jintao to Xi Jinping.

The most recent was the case of Tibetan herder Dazheng who set himself on fire in Dageri Village, in Qinghai Province on Friday.

A day earlier [Japan](#)'s Kyodo news agency reported that Tibetan Tadin Kyab, 23, a former monk at the Shitsang Monastery died in Luqu Country in Gansu Province after setting himself on fire to protest Chinese rule.

There were 10 self-immolations in October, one in September, seven in August, and fewer than five per month from July to April. In March, coinciding with the 2008 protests in [Tibet](#) and western [China](#), there were 11 self-immolations.

There have been what U.S. officials called an “unprecedented” series of burnings in Gansu Province, Qinhuai Province, Sichuan Province, and in what [China](#) calls the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Chinese troops took over [Tibet](#) in the late 1950s, forcing the [government](#) into exile in neighboring India.

According to human rights advocates, Tibetans were angered by Chinese authorities' distribution of a booklet that criticized the Tibetan language and attacked the exiled Tibetan Buddhist leader, the Dalai Lama. The Chinese have called the self-immolations "acts of stupidity."

Earlier this month, the Dalai Lama called on Beijing to investigate the causes of the self-immolations.

He stated during a visit to [Japan](#) that the protest suicides reflected the desperation and frustration of Tibetans who are suffering under Chinese rule and from the lack of religious freedom.

"I always ask the Chinese government: Please, now, thoroughly investigate. What is the cause of these sort of sad things?" the spiritual leader told a group of Japanese politicians Nov. 13, according to reports from [Japan](#).

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hong Lei, denounced the comments.

"The Dalai Lama is a political exile who has long engaged in anti-[China](#) separatist activities in the guise of religion," he said.

"The Japanese government has been conniving with the separatist activities of the Dalai Lama and Japanese right-wing forces, which goes against the principle and spirit of [China-Japan](#) strategic relations of mutual benefit."

The Army's Criminal Investigation Command this week warned against being taken in by online romance scams by "thugs claiming to be U.S. servicemen."

[Army](#) special agents investigating the crimes said Internet users worldwide are being duped by the ruse. A statement by the CID said the offers are "promising true love, but only end up breaking hearts and bank accounts."

CID agents have received hundreds of reports from victims around the world who were taken in by criminals pretending to be U.S. soldiers deployed in Afghanistan or other locations.

"The victims are most often unsuspecting women, 30 to 55 years old, who think they are romantically involved on the Internet with an American soldier, when in fact they are being cyber-robbed by perpetrators thousands of miles away," the command said in a statement.

"We cannot stress enough that people need to stop sending money to persons they meet on the Internet and claim to be in the [U.S. military](#)," said [Army](#) spokesman [Chris Grey](#).

"It is heartbreaking to hear these stories over and over again of people who have sent thousands of dollars to someone they have never met and sometimes have never even spoken to on the phone."

Most of the swindles involve offers of romance perpetrated through social media and dating websites. They mainly target women.

The criminals who carry out the scams use the names and ranks of servicemen in combat areas, match it with photos of soldiers obtained from the Internet and then build false identities used to lure

unsuspecting women.

“We have even seen instances where the soldier was killed in action, and the crooks have used that hero’s identity to perpetrate their twisted scam,” said CID Special Agent Matthew Ivanjack.

Romantic requests have involved “carefully worded” appeals from victims to help buy laptop computers, international telephones or other items that will be used by the fake deployed troops. The victims are asked to send money, sometimes thousands of dollars, to third-party addresses.

Other cybercrimes involving the impersonation of U.S. soldiers have even involved the bogus sale of a vehicle through wire transfers of funds.

“These perpetrators — often from other countries, most notably from West African countries — are good at what they do and quite familiar with American culture, but the claims about the [Army](#) and its regulations are ridiculous,” said [Mr. Grey](#), the CID spokesman.

In one case, a New York woman took out a second mortgage on her home to send money in one scam that cost her \$60,000.

Another woman in Britain was taken for more than \$75,000 by con artists ([Washington Times, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** Report: North Korea Could Launch Rocket By Next Week

**Date:** December 5, 2012

**Source:** [CBS News DC](#)

**Abstract:** With all stages of a long-range rocket apparently complete, North Korea could be ready to launch as early as next week.

South Korea’s Yonhap News agency cites unnamed officials in the latest sign that preparations to fire off a rocket are imminent. [According to the report by the agency](#), the rocket could be launched between December 10-12.

The launching is contingent on support equipment being installed and fueling the device, which could occur over the weekend.

A South Korean expert told Yonhap the rocket could potentially reach a distance of about 10,000 kilometers, reaching as far as Los Angeles.

The launch would be North Korea’s second launch attempt under leader Kim Jong Un, who took power after his father’s death almost a year ago. The embarrassing misfire failure of its last rocket in April earned the country widespread international criticism.

U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon pressed North Korea, “not to take any further provocative actions that will heighten tension in the region” after the misfire in April, and U.N. spokesman Martin Nesirky said Monday “his view has not changed on the matter.”

South Korea has warned it will take North Korea to the U.N. Security Council and press for new sanctions if the rocket launch occurs, but it is unclear whether China, the only major ally of the North, would agree to such sanctions ([CBS News DC, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** World On Edge Ahead Of N. Korea's Pending Satellite Launch

**Date:** December 7, 2012

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** The eyes of the world are on North Korea, as the rogue republic counts down to a provocative launch U.S. officials believe is aimed at showing the world its missiles can strike anywhere.

U.S. warships were on the move in the Western Pacific, as Pyongyang readied the satellite launch, expected to take place between Monday and Dec. 22. Pacific forces commander Adm. Samuel Locklear said it is unclear whether the secretive dictatorship has corrected the problems of a failed launch of a similar long-range rocket in April.

"This would be very destabilizing not only to the region, but to the international security environment," Locklear told The Associated Press.

New satellite images indicate that snow may have slowed launch preparations, but that Pyongyang could still be ready for liftoff starting Monday. South Korean media reports said North Korea has mounted all three stages of the Unha rocket on the launch pad. But snow may have prevented Pyongyang from finishing its work by then, according to satellite images that were scrutinized by analysts.

Locklear said the U.S. is moving ships with missile defense capabilities to the region to have the best "situational awareness" — and to reassure allies.

Two South Korean destroyers will be deployed in the Yellow Sea in the coming days to track the North Korean rocket, defense officials in Seoul said Friday. They spoke on condition of anonymity because ministry rules bar them from releasing information about defense movements over the phone.

The commander of American troops in Japan, Lt. Gen. Salvatore Angelella, said this week that his troops are closely monitoring activity in North Korea as it prepares for the launch. Speaking in Tokyo, he described the situation ahead of the planned launch as "very dangerous." He said American troops are working closely with the Japanese to protect the country's citizens and territory, but declined to give details.

North Korea says it has only peaceful intentions, but the impoverished and chronically belligerent nation has a long history of developing ballistic missiles. In four attempts since 1998, North Korea has not successfully completed the launch of a three-stage rocket. It has also conducted two nuclear tests, intensifying concern over how its rocket technology could be used in the future, particularly if it masters how to attach a nuclear warhead to a missile.

That launch window comes as North Korea marks the Dec. 17 death of leader Kim Jong Un's father, Kim Jong Il. North Korea is also celebrating the centennial of the birth of Kim Jong Un's grandfather, national founder Kim Il Sung.

North Korea may have chosen a 12-day launch period, which is more than twice as long as the April period, because it was worried about possible weather complications, experts said.

The U.S., Japan and South Korea say they'll seek U.N. Security Council action if the launch goes ahead in defiance of existing resolutions. Key to the world body's endorsing any further punishments will be winning the support of China, which is North Korea's main ally and economic partner, and Russia.

The council condemned April's launch and ordered seizure of assets of three North Korean state companies linked to financing, exporting and procuring weapons and missile technology ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korean Rocket Launch Signaling Real-Life 'Red Dawn'?

**Date:** December 12, 2012

**Source:** [WND](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea's apparently successful launch of a three-stage rocket with a range that could reach the United States has U.S. officials concerned about the Hermit Kingdom's potential to launch an electromagnetic pulse, or EMP, attack.

North Korea is not assessed to be able to miniaturize a nuclear weapon to fit on a long-range rocket – at least not yet – even though it has an active nuclear weapons development program.

The concern over North Korea's potential to develop the capability to launch an EMP attack is due to the country's instability and isolation and the defiance it has shown – even to close friends China and Russia. Beijing and Moscow have been unable to influence the behavior of North Korea's leaders.

China already has expressed concern with North Korean officials over the launch, and the United Nations Security Council, on which China is a permanent member, already has condemned it.

After the North's failed launch last April, the Security Council demanded that Pyongyang stop further launch attempts using what amounts to ballistic missile technology. North Korea has been a member of the U.N. since 1991.

Sources say that North Korea is steeped in symbolism, and the launch was to coincide with the one-year anniversary of the death of dictator Kim Jung Il, father of the current leader, 28-year-old Kim Jong Un. It also comes before the South Korean presidential election on Dec. 19 and Japan's next general election scheduled for Dec. 16 to elect members of its parliament, or Diet.

The missile launched, the Unha-3, is a three-stage Taepodong-2 missile.

Its technology is a little better than North Korea's nuclear weapons development, since the country is actually an exporter of missile technology to nations such as Iran, Syria, Libya and Egypt.

The success of the launch of its Taepodong-2 also may help bolster the potential for future missile sales. Informed sources say that representatives from the four Middle East countries were on hand for the latest rocket launch.

While the North Koreans said that the launch was to put a satellite into orbit, Western experts agree that the same technological know-how provides the capability to send a warhead as far as the United States.

With the knowledge of orbiting capability, experts say, such a power projection could give North Korea the ability to reach even beyond California. An orbiting warhead could be placed anywhere and released on command to de-orbit and hit any location within the U.S.

Or, North Korea could explode an orbiting warhead in the atmosphere some 150 miles above a target, creating an electromagnetic pulse that could knock out the highly vulnerable grid system of the U.S.

Experts agree that such an EMP exploding high above Kansas, for example, would knock out a majority of America's national grid system.

This scenario, which isn't too far-fetched given the latest technical demonstration, recently was depicted in the popular movie "Red Dawn," in which the North Koreans use an EMP to knock out the U.S. electrical grid system in the Northwest.

In the movie, the North Koreans knock out all electricity as well as all command and control and communications and the ability to detect such a threat.

With the help of the Russians, as shown in the movie, the North Koreans are able to stage a land invasion on the U.S.

For years, U.S. experts have expressed concern about the catastrophic impact of an EMP event either from a nuclear attack or a massive solar storm, as revealed in the comprehensive 2008 congressional report by the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack. The EMP commission pointed out:

*The electromagnetic pulse generated by a high altitude nuclear explosion is one of a small number of threats that can hold our society at risk of catastrophic consequences.*

*The increasingly pervasive use of electronics of all forms represents the greatest source of vulnerability to attack by EMP. Electronics are used to control, communicate, compute, store, manage, and implement nearly every aspect of United States (U.S.) civilian systems. When a nuclear explosion occurs at high altitude, the EMP signal it produces will cover the wide geographic region within the line of sight of the detonation.*

*This broad band, high amplitude EMP, when coupled into sensitive electronics, has the capability to produce widespread and long lasting disruption and damage to the critical infrastructures that underpin the fabric*

of U.S. society.

*Because of the ubiquitous dependence of U.S. society on the electrical power system its vulnerability to an EMP attack, coupled with the EMP's particular damage mechanisms, creates the possibility of long-term, catastrophic consequences. The implicit invitation to take advantage of this vulnerability, when coupled with increasing proliferation of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, is a serious concern. A single EMP attack may seriously degrade or shut down a large part of the electric power grid in the geographic area of EMP exposure effectively instantaneously. There is also a possibility of functional collapse of grids beyond the exposed area, as electrical effects propagate from one region to another.*

The launch is giving the North Koreans the ability to glean valuable information about launching an EMP to wreak havoc on the U.S. national grid system.

It also represents a serious U.S. intelligence failure of North Korean capabilities, according to informed sources. The failure comes in the surprise that such a launch had occurred, according to sources.

U.S. satellites had detected the possibility of a launch, but at one point the North Koreans stood down from launch preparations, claiming technical problems. But they had concealed last-minute launch preparations in what sources say was probably a serious North Korean deception and disinformation effort.

For years, it has been known to the U.S. intelligence community that the North Koreans are experts in the art of deception and concealment.

Experts believe that in addition to a new military capability, the launch was designed to give the North Koreans greater influence in diplomatic talks and to obtain more humanitarian assistance.

In a country in which vast numbers of the population are starving, the government has devoted its limited resources to ambitious missile and nuclear weapons programs. The effort gives the leadership greater leverage in future international discussions along with its symbolic value.

Officials also see the launch as a means for Kim Jong Un to consolidate his own power grip and display North Korea's military capabilities.

North Korea today has a million troops opposite across the Demilitarized Zone, which isn't far from South Korea's capital of Seoul. There are some 34,000 U.S. troops sandwiched between the South Korean capital and the DMZ ([WND, 2012](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Video Shows New York In Ruins After Missile Attack

**Date:** February 5, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea, already gearing up for yet another nuclear test, has posted a bizarre online video depicting New York under an apparent missile attack with "We Are the World" serving as a soundtrack.

The three-minute video posted on YouTube on Saturday was released by Uriminzokkiri, which distributes news and propaganda from North Korea's state-run media. It features a young man in a dream sequence in which he sees himself aboard a North Korean space shuttle launched into orbit by the same type of rocket Pyongyang successfully launched in December. A densely populated city, which is shrouded in a U.S. flag, is then depicted to the tune of "We Are the World," the charity single recorded in 1985.

"Somewhere in the United States, black clouds of smoke are billowing," reads a caption translated from Korean. "It seems that the nest of wickedness is ablaze with the fire started by itself."

The video concludes with the young man saying his dream will "surely" come true. As of early Tuesday, it had been viewed more than 60,000 times.

"Despite all kinds of attempts by imperialists to isolate and crush us ... never will anyone be able to stop the people marching toward a final victory," a final caption reads.

Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Bolton, in a statement to FoxNews.com, said the video is another "disturbing reminder" of what a nuclear-capable North Korea would mean to the world.

"The film is yet another disturbing reminder that a nuclear-capable North Korea is a threat in its region and worldwide."

– John Bolton, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

"The film is yet another disturbing reminder that a nuclear-capable North Korea is a threat in its region and worldwide," Bolton said. "We should not delude ourselves by thinking that Pyongyang will ever be negotiated out of that capability."

Doug Bandow, a senior fellow for Cato Institute specializing in foreign policy, said the "weird" video is proof that Pyongyang has entered the digital age.

"My first reaction is they are getting with the Internet age," Bandow told FoxNews.com. "For years, they have used vivid imagery in their rhetoric — they once threatened to turn Seoul into a lake of fire — so they've figured out a way to put pictures to the rhetoric. But it doesn't look to me to be more than an amplification of what they've said for years."

The video is little more than "bluster," Bandow said, and should not be seen as a threat to the United States.

"I think this is bluster," he said. "The good news here is that while they're evil, they're not stupid. They know they would lose."

Bruce Klinger, a senior research fellow for northeast Asia at the Heritage Foundation, said the "strange, amateurish" video does not directly warn of an impending attack, but rather suggests that "wouldn't it be nice" if an assault on the United States were to occur.



“In a way, it’s very similar to all those North Korean propaganda posters of Uncle Sam being bayoneted or the U.S. Capitol dome being blown up,” Klinger told FoxNews.com. “In North Korea, death to Americans is a common theme.”

The video, Klinger said, is also yet another indication that Kim Jong Un’s regime will not be much different than that of his father and grandfather.

“It’s very consistent with decades of North Korean propaganda,” he said. “Things will not change under Kim Jong Un.”

U.S. State Department officials declined to comment on the video Tuesday.

Meanwhile, South Korea’s U.N. ambassador said on Monday that a North Korean nuclear test is believed to be imminent. Ambassador Kim Sook said there are “very busy activities” taking place at North Korea’s nuclear test site “and everybody’s watching.”

North Korea announced last month that it would conduct a nuclear test to protest Security Council sanctions toughened after a satellite launch in December that the U.S. and other critics said was a disguised test of banned missile technology. The council ordered North Korea in the sanctions resolution to refrain from a nuclear test or face “significant action.”

Pyongyang’s two previous nuclear tests, in 2006 and 2009, both occurred after it was condemned by the United Nations for rocket launches.

The sanctions — designed to derail the country’s rogue nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs — bar North Korea from testing or using nuclear or ballistic missile technology, as well as from importing or exporting material for those programs.

The latest sanctions resolution again demanded that North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons program and cease launches. It slapped sanctions on North Korean companies and government agencies, including its space agency and several individuals ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Conducts 3rd Nuclear Test, Warns More ‘Measures’ May Come

**Date:** February 12, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** A defiant North Korea has conducted its third nuclear test, prompting a wave of international criticism from governments and other organization. It also said that more “measures” may follow, raising concerns that more nuclear devices may be exploded.

Track [LIVE UPDATES](#) on the fallout of the North Korean nuclear test.

Pyongyang said the Tuesday morning explosion was part of an effort to protect its national security and sovereignty, citing US opposition to the recent North Korean space launch.

*“It was confirmed that the nuclear test – that was carried out at a high level in a safe and perfect manner using a miniaturized and lighter nuclear device with greater explosive force than previously – did not pose any negative impact on the surrounding ecological environment,”* North Korea’s KCNA state news agency said.

The UNSC has condemned the test by North Korea, calling it a *“great violation of Security Council resolutions,”* which poses *“continuously a clear threat to international peace and security.”*

The UN Security Council has unanimously approved the non-binding statement. The 15-member council *“will begin work immediately on appropriate measures”*.

The move came in defiance of the UN and individual nations, which have pressured North Korea not to proceed with its plan. After the test sparked condemnation, Pyongyang threatened that if the US [responds to the test](#) *“with hostility,”* then unspecified *“second and third measures”* may follow. This corresponds with earlier speculation that Pyongyang seeks to detonate more than one nuclear device.

North Korean diplomat Jon Yong Ryong also told the UN disarmament forum in Geneva that his country *“will never bow down to any resolution,”* in response to criticisms that the nuclear test violated several UN Security Council resolutions banning such actions.

South Korean President-elect Park Geun-hye strongly condemned the new test. She said her incoming administration would not tolerate a nuclear-armed North Korea *“under any circumstances,”* and pledged to enact strong deterrence measures against Pyongyang’s nuclear program.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has urged all parties involved to reduce tensions and solve the issue through dialogue in the framework of six-party talks. It also expressed *“firm opposition”* to the test, called on North Korea not to take any actions that would aggravate the situation, and to *“honor its commitment to denuclearization”*.

US President Barack Obama warned that both Tuesday’s test and the earlier satellite launch are provocations, and that *“far from achieving its stated goal of becoming a strong and prosperous nation, North Korea has instead increasingly isolated and impoverished its people through its ill-advised pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.”* [He threatened](#) *“further swift and credible action”* against Pyongyang.

UN chief Ban Ki-moon has condemned the nuclear test, calling it *“deplorable”* and a *“grave violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.”* The statement released by Ban’s spokesperson voiced concern over the *“negative impact of this deeply destabilizing act on regional stability as well as the global efforts for nuclear non-proliferation.”*

The test was also criticized by Britain, Russia, Japan, France, Germany, the EU, the IAEA and NATO.

The likely response to the nuclear test will be a new round of sanctions from the UN. But no matter how many sanctions other nations impose on Pyongyang, it is unlikely to yield to demands voiced by Washington, Asia specialist Tim Beal explained.

*“No country really changes policy under sanctions if the alternative, what is being required, is worse than the sanctions,” he told RT. “And that is the case with North Korea. North Korea in a sense could surrender to American demands, but that in fact in their eyes would be worse than what the Americans can do to them with sanctions. So they will persevere until the Americans come to the negotiation table.”*

The United States Geological Survey confirms an earthquake in North Korea’s northeast of between 4.9- and 5.1-magnitude, at a depth of about one kilometer.

The Japanese Meteorological Agency reports that the tremor’s epicenter was located in Kilju county, at exactly the same place and depth as the quake caused by North Korea’s last known underground nuclear test in 2009. North Korea’s first nuclear test in 2006 was also carried out at the Punggye-ri test site.

Pyongyang informed the US and China of its plans for a nuclear test on Monday, Yonhap reported. North Korea said it would continue with the test despite pressure from the UN Security Council and its non-UNSC neighbors.

The South Korean military estimate that the yield of the nuclear explosion was between six and seven kilotons. Russia’s defense ministry says the size of the blast was over seven kilotons. The Vienna-based Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization said the yield was roughly twice as big as the previous nuclear test in 2009.

Further investigation into the nature of the explosion is underway. The evidence gathered – including seismic data, satellite images and data from spy planes detecting radioactive fallout – could allow researchers to deduct the status of North Korea’s secretive nuclear program. So far, the isolated country was believed to be unable to build a nuclear device small enough to fit onto one of its long-range ballistic missiles, making its nuclear capabilities virtually useless for offensive warfare.

Concerns over the claimed miniaturization effort were fueled by North Korea’s rocket launch last December. Pyongyang said it put a satellite into orbit for civilian purposes, and for national prestige, but many countries claimed it was a clandestine rocket weapons test. The UN Security Council condemned the launch, which it said was carried out in violation of a UNSC resolution banning the development of ballistic technology by North Korea.

An hour after the test, Japan said that it is considering leveling further sanctions against North Korea.

*“I have ordered that we consider every possible way to address this issue, including our own sanctions, while cooperating with other countries,”* Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe told reporters after a meeting of Japan’s security council.

The news of the suspicious seismic activity in North Korea came days after South Korea and the US threatened that they may carry out a pre-emptive strike at North Korean facilities to halt its nuclear program.

China, North Korea’s main economic partner and only ally, said Pyongyang would pay a “heavy price” and threatened to scale down aid should it carry out a nuclear test.

But war correspondent Eric Margolis has told RT that now is the time for “*diplomacy on the issue not empty threats*,” because Pyongyang does not feel threatened having a powerful military.

“*Nobody is going to take any military measures against them.*” Meanwhile Magolis argues “*North Korea is important to China strategically*,” saying that if the communist regime in Pyongyang would collapse, South Korea would take over the state and place US troops on China’s border. Therefore, China’s response will concentrate on doing everything to keep the communists in power in N. Korea.

The timing of the test makes it difficult to ease tensions, and a lot of uncertainty surrounds the situation, independent news editor James Corbett said.

“*I certainly couldn’t have happened at a worse time internationally speaking*,” Corbett told RT. “*It’s the Lunar New Year in China, so basically the entire country is holiday. And in the US there is no confirmed defense secretary or central intelligence director.*”

“*Throw into that the wildcard of Xi Jinping – we don’t know much about him or how he is going to lead China – and the fact that Kim Jong-un is a relatively new leader as well*,” he said. “*You also have the new Abe government in Japan. There is a lot of wildcard in this mix*”([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Threatens South With ‘Final Destruction’

**Date:** February 19, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea has threatened the South with ‘final destruction’ during a debate at the UN Conference on Disarmament on Tuesday following an underground nuclear test, Reuters reports.

The North has warned that it could take “second and third steps” after a nuclear [test conducted](#) on February 12.

“*As the saying goes, a new born puppy knows no fear of a tiger. South Korea’s erratic behavior would only herald its final destruction*,” North Korean diplomat Jon Yong-ryong was cited by Reuters.

The North Korean diplomat has stressed that Pyongyang had recently taken a “*resolute step for self-defence*” that Jon described as “*strong counter-actions to a foreign aggressor.*”

“*If the US takes a hostile approach toward the DPRK to the last, rendering the situation complicated, it (North Korea) will be left with no option but to take the second and third stronger steps in succession*,” he said.

North Korea’s statement has been met with criticism from other states.

US Disarmament Ambassador Laura Kennedy called the language of the statement “*incredibly inconsistent with the goals and objectives.*”

*“I also was particularly struck by the phrase ‘heralding the destruction of the Republic of Korea’ and find that language incredibly inconsistent with the goals and objectives that this body is intended to pursue,”* Kennedy said.

Britain’s Ambassador Joanne Adamson also described the statement *“completely inappropriate”* saying that the discussion with North Korea was heading in the wrong direction.

*“It cannot be allowed that we have expressions which refer to the possible destruction of UN member states,”* Adamson said.

Last week UNSC held an emergency meeting called by South Korea and issued strong condemnations of the North Korean nuclear test, calling it *“grave violation of Security Council resolutions.”*

The council said it would take *“significant action,”* saying that members of the Security Council would begin work immediately on appropriate measures in a resolution.

Russia will oppose new economic sanctions on North Korea, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Gennady Gatilov stated Tuesday.

*“We are against measures that would affect normal trade and economic relations with North Korea. We understand our Chinese colleagues have similar views,”* he said at a news conference.

Gatilov at the same time stressed that “measures of pressure on North Korea” should be first of all focused at limiting nuclear proliferation of *“nuclear arms and rocket launches”* ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** New North Korean Propaganda Video Shows Obama In Flames

**Date:** February 20, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** A new North Korean video portrays President Barack Obama and American troops in flames and says the North conducted its recent nuclear test because of U.S. hostility.

The video posted on YouTube follows a string of critical rhetoric against the United States and another video this month showing an American city being attacked by missiles.

Sunday’s video overlaps the image of a blazing fire over Obama walking near his helicopter and shaking hands with congressmen. The one-and-a-half-minute video ends with a generic simulation of a nuclear device exploding underground.

The United States is currently negotiating in the Security Council for stronger U.N. sanctions against Pyongyang for the Feb. 12 nuclear blast that was its third test since 2006 ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Warns US To Cancel South Korea Drills

**Date:** February 23, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea warned the top American commander in South Korea on Saturday of “miserable destruction” if the U.S. military presses ahead with routine joint drills with South Korea set to begin next month.

Pak Rim Su, chief of North Korea’s military delegation to the truce village of Panmunjom inside the Demilitarized Zone, sent the warning Saturday morning to Gen. James Thurman, Pyongyang’s official Korean Central News Agency said, in a rare direct message to the U.S. commander.

The threat comes as the U.S. and other nations discuss how to punish North Korea for conducting an underground nuclear test on Feb. 12 in defiance of U.N. Security Council resolutions banning Pyongyang from nuclear and missile activity.

North Korea has characterized the nuclear test, its third since 2006, as a defensive act against U.S. aggression. Pyongyang accuses Washington of “hostility” for leading the charge to punish North Korea for a December rocket launch that the U.S. considers a covert missile test.

The U.S. and North Korea fought on opposite sides of the three-year Korean War, which ended in a truce in 1953, not a peace treaty, and left the Korean Peninsula divided by a heavily fortified border monitored by the U.S.-led U.N. Command.

Washington also stations 28,500 American troops in South Korea to protect its ally against North Korean aggression.

South Korea and the U.S. regularly conduct joint drills such as the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle exercises slated to take place next month. North Korea calls the drills proof of U.S. hostility, and accuses Washington of practicing for an invasion.

“You had better bear in mind that those igniting a war are destined to meet a miserable destruction,” KCNA quoted Pak as saying in his message to Thurman. He called the drills “reckless.”

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, meanwhile, has been making a round of visits to military units guiding troops in drills and exercises since the nuclear test, KCNA said ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** N. Korea Slams U.N. Resolution, Vows Nuclear Buildup

**Date:** March 10, 2013

**Source:** [Korea Herald](#)

**Abstract:** Flaring up already heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula, North Korea slammed tougher sanctions against its nuclear test and continued ramping up war rhetoric on Saturday.

An unidentified spokesman for the North's foreign ministry denounced the U.N. Security Council's toughened sanctions to punish the North's third nuclear test, calling them "clear proof" that the U.N. is "abused" by the United States that aims to bring down the Pyongyang regime "by disarming and suffocating it economically."

The U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2094 on Friday (Eastern Standard Time), which is aimed at punishing the North for carrying out an underground nuclear test on Feb. 12. The blast came two months after it carried out a banned long-range rocket launch.

"The DPRK vehemently denounces and totally rejects the resolution on sanctions against the DPRK, a product of the U.S. hostile policy toward it," said the spokesman in the statement published by the North's Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

Bristled at the international move, the North on Friday threatened that it will sever its emergency hotline with Seoul and nullify non-aggression agreements between the two countries.

Reiterating its long-standing argument that rocket launches and nuclear tests aim to "defend its sovereignty and vital rights," the North warned that the resolution will "only result in bolstering of its nuclear deterrent qualitatively and quantitatively."

Vowing to take "stronger countermeasures in succession and a great war for national reunification," Pyongyang also said it will "reinforce (itself) as a nuclear weapons state and satellite launcher" in response to the U.N. resolution.

A commentary moved by the North's Cabinet newspaper Minju Joson also warned the U.S. of facing "deadly blows that it had never experienced" for the annual Seoul-Washington military exercises.

Calling the joint exercise "nuclear war maneuvers and the most disguised military provocation to mount a preemptive strike at it," the North said it will "fight a real war" with the U.S, according to the separate KCNA report citing a bylined commentary by the newspaper.

The two-month field training exercise Foal Eagle kicked off last week and computer-simulated drills known as Key Resolve will be held from March 11-21. The South has said the joint war drills are only defensive in nature.

"We have already taken up posture for an all-out action according to the operational plan finally signed by Supreme Commander Kim Jong-un to annihilate the enemies," it said, adding the belligerent action aims to "defend the sovereignty and dignity of the country." (Yonhap News) ([Korea Herald, 2013](#))

---

**Title:** North Korea: 'If The US Has Nuclear Weapons, Why Can't We?'

**Date:** March 10, 2013

**Source:** [Independent](#)

**Abstract:** News of North Korea's third nuclear test has been received with widespread condemnation and United Nations sanctions, and brought a significant deterioration of relations between Pyongyang and Seoul. Yet when the test was announced on 12 February, I saw the people of Pyongyang celebrating.

Convinced that South Korea has over 800 nuclear warheads pointing their way, people in the North believe nuclear weapons are essential for the safety of their country.

For the world, concern grew over whether the device had used plutonium rather than enriched uranium – a major technological advance if true. But for our North Korean guides, the capacity to have nuclear technology was a point of pride. It was also a point of fairness. If others have nuclear weapons and power, why can't they?

My Scandinavian travel companions and I (an Australian) put forward the view that, in our countries, we see it as a sign of strength to be free of the weapons. "But what about the Americans?" came the reply from our guides. The people of North Korea share some of their sense of security with policymakers in China, France, the US and UK – all nuclear-armed states. It is one of the few things we have in common with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Outside Pyongyang airport, the differences are marked. I told myself the lack of cars on the road must have been due to the lunar new year holiday. But I was surprised over the next five days to find the roads were the busiest of the trip.

Our guide told us the government encourages people to walk or cycle.

"How much do cars cost here?" one of our group asked. "Cost?" the guide asked, bewildered. "Well, the state gives them," he said.

Successful athletes, artists, actors or senior bureaucrats are given cars as rewards for service to Kim Jong-un's regime. It is not possible for ordinary people to buy them, even if they had the money.

Aid agencies estimate that up to two million people have died since the mid-1990s because of food shortages caused by economic problems and natural disasters.

Both Kim Il-sung, the father of Communist North Korea, and his son Kim Jong-il, who died in 2011, lie in state in the former's "office", which looks more like a palace or fortress. It serves as a grand demonstration of the inequality of dictatorship.

When I arrived at Pyongyang's shrines to its departed leaders, I did not anticipate the gentle sobbing of the people who looked upon their images. For most North Koreans, brought up on a diet of propaganda extolling the semi-divine nature of the Kims, their rule is like a religion.

Though they lived in acres of marble lit by millions of dollars' worth of chandeliers while much of the country starved, the emotion shown by mourners is real.

As we took photographs, most people fled. We waved, and a few small children waved back, but they were quickly grabbed by their parents and stopped. Yet, under all the reservation and fear, some did



reach out and say hello. There is friendliness held back by indoctrination.

At the Study House, we were shown the hall where students were allowed to access “the internet”. In reality, they only have access to a local area network with pre-saved sites, mainly in Korean.

In the age of Twitter and Facebook, I would have liked to have stayed in touch with our guide. But there is no option to do so by electronic means.

So here we have it: two potential friends reaching across political and cultural divides, separated by politics with no way of staying in touch. That, more than nuclear weapons, is the tragedy of North Korea ([Independent, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Scraps Armistice, Cuts Hotline With South Following Threats

**Date:** March 11, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** Pyongyang has nullified the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War, also cutting a communication hotline with the South on Monday. US-South Korean military drills and fresh UN sanctions against North Korea were cited as reasons for the move.

The Korean armistice agreement has been “*scrapped completely*,” North Korea’s ruling party official newspaper said on Monday, citing a senior military spokesman.

There was no formal announcement confirming the report, nor has the North Korean government openly declared its hotline with the South cut.

But according to Seoul’s Unification Ministry, attempts to contact the North by telephone at 9am failed. The hotline is used to communicate between Seoul and Pyongyang, which do not have diplomatic relations.

The news comes after the communist state said last week it was ending all non-aggression pacts with South Korea and threatened to sever a hotline with UN forces in the South, at the border truce village of Pammunjom.

On Sunday Pyongyang threatened all-out nuclear war with the US and South Korea as the two countries started joint military drills on Monday. The military exercise involves 10,000 South Korean and 3,500 American troops and will continue until the end of April.

“*Our front-line military groups, the army, the navy and the air force, the anti-aircraft units and the strategic rocket units, who have entered the final all-out war stage, are awaiting the final order to strike*,” Yonhap reported, quoting North Korean media.

North Korean government has repeatedly asked for the South-Korea-US drills to be halted, claiming they are a preparation for invasion. Pyongyang wants security guarantees and US troops to be removed from

South Korea.

North Korea's demands also include its recognition as a nuclear weapons state and direct talks with Washington. However, the Obama administration views such demands as contradictory.

*"The United States will not accept North Korea as a nuclear state,"* the US president's national security adviser Tom Donilon said on Monday, adding that his country won't *"stand by while it seeks to develop a nuclear-armed missile that can target the United States."*

Washington is willing to negotiate with North Korea, but only if it takes some *"meaningful steps"* to meet international obligations first, the US senior official said.

On Friday, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution expanding sanctions against North Korea tightening financial restrictions and cargo inspections against Pyongyang. The document, drafted by the US and China, was a response to Pyongyang's third nuclear test.

The resolution [passed by the UN Security Council](#) on Friday is the fifth of its kind since 2006, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted its first nuclear test ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** Rodman: I'm Going On Vacation With Kim In August

**Date:** March 12, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** NBA Hall of Famer Dennis Rodman plans to return to North Korea in August, CNN affiliate KXJB reported Monday.

Rodman, who recently visited the communist nation, said he plans to vacation with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un.

"I don't condone what he does, but he's my friend," Rodman told [KXJB](#) while in Fargo, North Dakota, for a promotional appearance.

Rodman, who was giddy throughout the interview, insisted the North Korean leader doesn't want war.

A spokesman for Rodman said Kim extended the offer during Rodman's visit a few weeks ago.

Rodman and Kim sat next to each other February 28, [watching an unusual basketball exhibition in Pyongyang](#), North Korea.

The visit came at a time of heightened tension between the United States and North Korea, a result of Pyongyang's pursuit of a nuclear program.

Kim has made it clear that his country's nuclear test in February signals a new phase of confrontation with the United States, which Pyongyang has described as "the sworn enemy of the Korean people."

On Monday, the North Korean military scrapped the Korean War armistice agreement, according to Rodong Sinmun, the official newspaper of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party. Kim is known to be a big basketball fan and one of his favorite players was Chicago Bulls legend, and Rodman teammate, Michael Jordan.

Rodman, 51, was one of the greatest rebounders in NBA history, ranking 11th all-time in average rebounds per game.

The defensive star helped the Detroit Pistons and Bulls win five NBA championships.

The flamboyant Rodman frequently dyed his hair (sometimes many colors), sported multiple tattoos and facial piercings. One of his autobiographies is "I Should Be Dead By Now" ([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** Pyongyang Scraps Armistice Amid Heightened Saber Rattling

**Date:** March 12, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** Saber rattling rose to new levels Monday on the Korean Peninsula as Pyongyang officials "scrapped" the armistice credited for nearly 60 years of uneasy peace and then failed to answer a hotline phone.

"The Korean Armistice Agreement is to be scrapped completely just from today," said a spokesman for the North Korean military — the Korean People's Army Supreme Command — according to [Rodong Sinmun](#), the official newspaper of North Korea's ruling Workers' Party.

North Korea cited the U.N. Security Council's unanimous passage Thursday of tougher sanctions against Pyongyang for carrying out missile and nuclear tests.

"The collective sanction is precisely a declaration of war and an act of war against the DPRK," said the newspaper, using the initials of North Korea's formal name, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### **U.S.-South Korean Drills**

North Korea's announcement came as military drills involving South Korea and the United States were taking place. The exercises, called [Key Resolve](#), are in conjunction with the [Foal Eagle](#) joint exercises that began March 1 and are scheduled to last two months. More than 3,000 U.S. forces are taking part in Key Resolve, according to U.S. Forces Korea.

North Korea also has called the annual training exercises "an open declaration of a war."

"Under the cloak of the UNSC, the U.S. seeks to realize its aggressive purpose against the DPRK by threatening its right to existence as well as its sovereignty," the newspaper continued. "What is graver is the fact that the U.S. cooked up the resolution on sanction timing to coincide with the 'Key Resolve' and 'Foal Eagle' joint military exercises."

The U.N. Command notified the North Korean military on February 21 of the exercise dates, noting they are annual joint exercises defensive in nature and not related to current events on the Korean Peninsula.

In his inauguration speech on Monday, South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se called the security situation “very grave,” South Korea’s government-backed Yonhap News Agency reported.

“The security situation on the Korean Peninsula for now is very grave as the unpredictability surrounding North Korea is rising following its third nuclear test,” Yun said. “However, my aim is to turn this era of confrontation and mistrust into an era of trust and cooperation with North Korea.”

Two weeks after her inauguration, President Park Geun-hye presided over her first cabinet meeting.

“If we are going to get North Korea to give up its nuclear programs and make the right choice, what is more important than anything else is to cooperate closely with the international community,” she said, according to Yonhap.

She ordered the government to take measures to keep safe South Korean workers at a joint industrial complex in the North Korean city of Kaesong and residents on the border island of Yeonpyeong, which was targeted by the North Korean artillery in 2010, according to her spokesman, Yonhap said.

In remarks delivered Monday at the [Asia Society](#) in New York, national security adviser Tom Donilon said, “The United States will not accept North Korea as a nuclear state; nor will we stand by while it seeks to develop a nuclear-armed missile that can target the United States.”

He added, “The international community has made clear that there will be consequences for North Korea’s flagrant violation of its international obligations.”

He announced that Park has accepted President Barack Obama’s invitation to visit Washington in May.

Donilon attended Park’s inauguration in Seoul. “When we met, I conveyed to President Park President Obama’s unwavering commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea,” he said.

He cited “provocations and extreme rhetoric” from the impoverished North. “To get the assistance it desperately needs and the respect it claims it wants, North Korea will have to change course,” he said. “Otherwise, the United States will continue to work with allies and partners to tighten national and international sanctions to impede North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs.”

Donilon cited the Treasury Department’s imposition of U.S. [sanctions](#) against the Foreign Trade Bank of North Korea, the country’s main foreign exchange bank, “for its role in supporting” Pyongyang’s weapons of mass destruction program.

“North Korea’s claims may be hyperbolic, but as to the policy of the United States, there should be no doubt: We will draw upon the full range of our capabilities to protect against, and respond to, the threat posed to us and our allies by North Korea,” he said.

## **Concern over ‘bellicose rhetoric’**

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jay Carney told reporters that Pyongyang’s “bellicose rhetoric” had raised concerns. “The DPRK will achieve nothing by threats or provocations, which will only further isolate North Korea and undermine international efforts to ensure peace and stability in northeast Asia,” he said.

Also Monday, North Korea did not answer its hotline with Seoul, South Korea’s Unification Ministry said, according to the Yonhap news agency.

The ministry said the North did not answer two attempts to communicate by telephone at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. local time.

The military hotline was set up in 2004 with the goal of easing tensions along the heavily fortified border between South and North, the world’s last Cold War frontier.

Last week, Pyongyang said it planned to terminate its [military telephone line](#) with the United States.

But Andre Kok, deputy public affairs officer for U.S. Forces in Korea, said reports that the North’s Korean People’s Army, known as the KPA, cut off communication often arise when military training exercises are taking place.

“When we place a call on the direct phone line and the KPA does not answer, we have no way of knowing if the KPA has actually disconnected the phone lines or are just not answering the phone,” he said.

## **North Korea’s nuclear warning**

North Korea had [previously warned](#) it could carry out strikes against the United States and South Korea.

But analysts say North Korea is years away from having the technology needed to mount a nuclear warhead on a missile and aim it accurately at a target.

And, analysts say, North Korea is unlikely to seek a direct military conflict with the United States, preferring instead to try to gain traction through threats and the buildup of its military deterrent.

Its problems are also internal: a U.N. Human Rights Council report dated February 1 cited “grave, systematic and widespread violations of human rights” in the country.

The Koreans are still technically at war because the 1950-53 war ended in a truce, not a peace treaty.

In 2002, then-U.S. President George W. Bush labeled Pyongyang part of an “axis of evil” with Iraq and Iran ([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** As Rhetoric Heats Up, North Koreans Ready To ‘Rain Bullets On The Enemy’

**Date:** March 13, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** The 80-year-old North Korean war vet says he's been holding onto a bullet he didn't get to fire when his country declared a truce with its neighbor 60 years ago.

Now — if North Korean state media is to be believed — the man is itching to do so.

"I am still keeping a bullet that I failed to fire at a trench in the 1950s because the U.S. imperialists and their stooges signed an armistice agreement," the man is quoted as saying in Rodong Sinmun, the official newspaper of the ruling Workers' Party.

"Send me to the trench. Give me a rifle. I want to rain bullets on the enemy to my heart's content."

Like him, the newspaper said, North Koreans across the country are begging to join the army after the United Nations slapped the country with new sanctions.

It's the latest hyperbole coming out of the repressed country after the [North reneged Monday on a 60-year-old armistice](#) that had maintained an uneasy peace with South Korea since the Korean War in the 1950s.

"All people who can take rifle are petitioning to be allowed to join or rejoin the People's Army in all provinces and towns," the newspaper said.

For its part, South Korea said it's keeping a close watch and making sure its combined forces with the United States are prepared for moves by the North.

"There are possibilities that these activities could lead to provocations," defense ministry spokesman Kim Min-suk said.

If they do, he added, "We will respond in a more resolute and destructively manner."

The ever-ratcheting war of words between the two sides reached new heights after Pyongyang scrapped the agreement and then followed it up by ignoring Seoul's calls to a military hotline the two sides set up in 2004 to ease tensions.

### **'An act of war'**

North Korea said its decision was a direct response to the U.N. Security Council, which [passed tougher sanctions](#) against the country after it carried out a nuclear test last month.

The sanctions, North Korea's ruling Workers' Party said, are "a declaration of war and an act of war."

The United States followed the U.N.'s sanctions with its own Monday after North Korea scrapped the armistice agreement.

The new U.S. sanctions target North Korea's Foreign Trade Bank for its role in supporting the country's weapons of mass destruction program, the Treasury Department said Monday.

The sanctions effectively cut the North's primary foreign exchange bank off from the U.S. financial system.

### **'Break the waists of ... enemies'**

Pyongyang is also furious at [joint military drills taking place between the South and the United States](#). The annual training exercises are scheduled to last two months.

Leader Kim Jong Un lambasted the drills, taking place near the Korean peninsula.

"As the saying goes ... a guy who is fond of playing with fire is bound to perish in flames" Kim told soldiers, according to the state-run Korean Central News Agency. "All the enemies quite often playing with fire in the sensitive hotspot should be thrown into a cauldron once I issue an order."

"Once an order is issued," Kim told the troops, "you should break the waists of the crazy enemies, totally cut their windpipes and thus clearly show them what a real war is like."

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jay Carney told reporters that Pyongyang's "bellicose rhetoric" has raised concerns — but won't help the North's situation.

"The DPRK will achieve nothing by threats or provocations, which will only further isolate North Korea and undermine international efforts to ensure peace and stability in northeast Asia," he said ([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** Official: Cyberattacks, N. Korea, Jihadist Groups Top U.S. Threats

**Date:** March 13, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** Cyberattacks pose more of a threat to the United States than a land-based attack by a terrorist group, while North Korea's development of a nuclear weapons program poses a "serious threat," the director of national intelligence told Congress on Tuesday.

The warning by Director of National Intelligence James Clapper came in his annual report to Congress on the threats facing the United States.

"Attacks, which might involve cyber and financial weapons, can be deniable and unattributable," Clapper said in prepared remarks before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. "Destruction can be invisible, latent and progressive."

The Internet is increasingly being used as a tool both by nations and terror groups to achieve their objectives, according to Clapper's report.

However, there is only a "remote chance" of a major cyberattack on the United States that would cause widespread disruptions, such as regional power outages, the report says. Most countries or groups don't have the capacity to pull it off.

While Clapper emphasized possible cyberthreats, committee members raised questions about the potential nuclear dangers posed by North Korea and Iran, the increasing prevalence of al Qaeda in Syria and the effect of cuts to the U.S. budget on intelligence activities.

### **‘Belligerent rhetoric’**

Angered by U.N. Security Council sanctions over its nuclear test, North Korea threatened for the first time to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the United States and South Korea.

Even by North Korean standards, the threat of a nuclear strike and the scrapping of a 1953 truce that effectively ended the Korean War have been incredibly provocative, Clapper said.

“The rhetoric, while it is propaganda laced, is also an indicator of their attitude and perhaps their intent,” he said, adding he was concerned what, if any, provocative action North Korea would take against its southern neighbor.

Sen. Angus King, I-Maine, quizzed Clapper about what, if any, deterrence, works with North Korea and Iran, who have been slapped with numerous U.N. Security Council sanctions over the development of a nuclear program.

“Mutually assured destruction? Are they responsive to that kind of rational thinking that has guided U.S. policy for 50 years? Are these countries like the (former) Soviet Union, that we can have some confidence that they’re gonna make a rational decision knowing that if they do something crazy they are going to be wiped out?” King asked.

Clapper told the committee he believed that both North Korea and Iran understand that.

North Korea, for whatever reason, believes the United States would use a nuclear weapon against it, Clapper said.

“They certainly respect the capability for our military,” he said.

“They’ve gone to school on what we’ve done starting with Desert Storm. I know that for a fact. So I think deterrence in this broadest context does work and does have impact on decision-making calculus of those these two countries.”

### **Al Qaeda’s influence in Syria**

Clapper also warned the committee that Syria’s chemical weapons program has the potential to inflict mass casualties.

“It adds to our concern that the increasingly beleaguered regime, having found its escalation of violence through conventional means inadequate, might be prepared to use the chemical weapons against the Syrian people,” he said.

He said the obvious question is how long embattled Syrian President Bashar al-Assad can hang on to power. Syria has been mired in a civil war for more than two years.



“And our standard answer is his days are numbered. We just don’t know the number,” he told the committee.

“I think our assessment is, he is very committed to hanging in there and sustaining control of the regime.”

Perhaps the bigger concern is the rising influence and strength of the al-Nusra Front, an “al Qaeda in Iraq” offshoot, among the Syrian rebels, he said.

The potential of the core of al Qaeda to “launch a coordinated, massive attack” against the United States, according to Clapper, has diminished, while the global jihadist movement is more decentralized and, therefore, more of a threat.

“Lone wolves, domestic extremists and jihadist-inspired groups remain determined to attack Western interests as they’ve done most recently in Libya and Algeria.”

The threat assessment describes an environment where jihadist terrorists are increasingly decentralized, creating challenges for the prevention of attacks.

### **Al Qaeda vs. jihadist groups**

Many of these groups have gained a foothold in the Arab Spring countries, where a spike in threats to U.S. interests has been recorded, the threat assessment report said.

“The dispersed and decentralized nature of the terrorist networks (that are) active in the region highlights that the threat to U.S. and Western interests overseas is more likely to be unpredictable,” it states.

It cites the Benghazi, Libya, attack that killed four Americans, and an attack on an Algerian oil field as examples of how splinter groups or individuals with jihadist sympathies can act, even without direction from higher in the terrorist chain, Clapper told the committee.

### **‘Cyberespionage and cyberattacks’**

For the first time, the emphasis of Clapper’s report was on cyberthreats, in the form of cyberattacks or cyberespionage.

Already, foreign intelligence and security services have “penetrated numerous computer networks” in the United States belonging to the government and private sector alike, the report says.

Although classified networks have been targeted, the majority of these attacks have involved unclassified networks, it states.

The United States has enjoyed a technological edge over other nations, but advances in information technology and business practices are evening the playing field, according to the report.

“This is almost certainly allowing our adversaries to close the technological gap between our respective militaries, slowly neutralizing one of our key advantages in the international arena,” it said.

However, there is only a “remote chance” of a major cyberattack on the United State that would cause widespread disruptions, such as regional power outages, the report says. Most countries or groups don’t have the capacity to pull it off.

The report names China and Russia as two of the most “advanced cyber actors,” but says they are unlikely to launch an attack ([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Reportedly Conducts Military Drill Near South Korean Border

**Date:** March 14, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** Kim Jong Un has supervised a live artillery drill amid heightened rhetoric against the United States and South Korea, North Korea’s state news agency says.

KCNA did not mention when the drill took place, but said two artillery units on islands near a disputed sea border with South Korea had hit their targets, according to Reuters.

North Korea has been threatening a nuclear war with the United States after it was targeted by the U.N. for sanctions over a long-range missile test.

South Korean workers also have reported seeing North Korean soldiers wearing camouflage webbing this week. But observers doubt that North Korea could stage a nuclear attack on the U.S., Reuters reports ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Accuses US, South Korea Of Cyber Attacks

**Date:** March 15, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea on Friday blamed South Korea and the United States for cyberattacks that temporarily shut down websites this week at a time of elevated tensions over the North’s nuclear ambitions. Experts, however, indicated it could take months to determine what happened and one analyst suggested hackers in China were a more likely culprit.

Internet access in Pyongyang was intermittent on Wednesday and Thursday, and Loxley Pacific Co., the broadband Internet provider for North Korea, said it was investigating an online attack that took down Pyongyang servers. A spokesman for the Bangkok-based company said Friday that it was not clear where the attack originated.

North Korea’s official Korean Central News Agency blamed the shutdown on the United States and South Korea, accusing the allies of expanding an aggressive stance against Pyongyang into cyberspace with “intensive and persistent virus attacks.”

South Korea denied the allegation and the U.S. military declined to comment.

Loxley Pacific, which has provided broadband Internet service in North Korea through a joint venture with the government since 2010, said the Internet was back to normal Friday. AP journalists in Pyongyang also were able to access the Internet again Friday after two days of disruptions. Most North Koreans do not have access to the Internet, which remains restricted to a select group.

The cyberattack accusation comes amid a torrent of North Korean criticism against the U.S. and South Korea for holding routine joint military drills that Pyongyang considers preparations for an invasion. North Korea also is incensed by U.N. sanctions punishing Pyongyang for testing a nuclear device that it claims to need as a defense against U.S. aggression.

“The U.S. thinks that only it can have nuclear weapons. But we have nuclear weapons for justice, and for the sovereignty of our country,” Lt. Ri Yong Kwon of the North’s Korean People’s Army said Friday at the heavily militarized border dividing the Korean Peninsula.

Increasingly, many nations see cyberspace as a new front for warfare. China and the U.S. have accused one another of state-backed cyberspying.

Accusations of cyberattacks on the Korean Peninsula are not new, but it is usually South Korea accusing the North of unleashing hackers on its computer networks. Seoul believes Pyongyang was behind at least two cyberattacks on local companies in 2011 and 2012.

South Korean security experts questioned North Korea’s quick blame of Washington and Seoul because it can take months to trace the source of a cyberattack and hackers can easily disguise their locations.

Individual hackers in China, where information about North Korea’s cyberspace and computer software is more widely available than in the U.S. and South Korea, are more likely to blame in this case, said Lim Jong-in, dean of Korea University’s Graduate School of Information Security in Seoul.

“There are many Chinese Internet users who have expressed their hatred of North Korea these days. I think it’s more likely that some of them launched cyberattacks on North Korean websites,” said Lim. “Many in China know much more about North Korea’s IT environments.”

Self-styled Chinese patriotic hackers have attacked the websites of foreign governments and private corporations at times of tension with Japan, France, Germany and others. Outrage might be sparked by territorial disputes, diplomatic snubs or perceived insults to China.

Such hackers, working individually or in tight networks, with or without government knowledge, may have been similarly riled up over North Korea’s latest provocations, including the Feb. 12 nuclear test.

China had urged North Korea not to conduct the provocative test, and Beijing gave its support to U.N. sanctions punishing Pyongyang in the wake of the underground explosion, the North’s third. The test has drawn vocal criticism from middle-class urban Chinese and even government-backed scholars ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** US To Boost Missile Defense Against North Korea

**Date:** March 15, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** United States Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel says the US will have 14 missile interceptors up and running by 2017 in order to curb the threat of an attack from North Korea.

Sec. Hagel, who joined President Barack Obama's official cabinet earlier this year, said the interceptors will go up along the US West Coast as a precautionary measure while the threat of an assault from North Korea continues to climb.

*"The United States stands firm against aggression,"* Sec. Hagel said during a Friday afternoon press conference.

Announcing the decision during the briefing, Hagel said the decision will ensure that America *"Maintains out commitment to our allies."*

Earlier in the week, James Miller, defense undersecretary for policy, told reporters that that the Pentagon has the ability to deploy up to 14 additional missile interceptors *"if needed,"* but declined to say any plans had been set in stone. On Friday, however, Sec. Hagel and other Defense Department top-brass confirmed that the US would be installing the interceptors, citing a growing threat from both North Korean and Iran.

The 14 interceptors will accompany 30 already in place at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California and Fort Greely, Alaska, and additionally the Pentagon says it plans to deploy a radar tracking station in Japan ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North K. Leader 'Was Target Of Assassination Attempt' – Reports

**Date:** March 15, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** Kim Jong-un was recently the target of an assassination attempt, according to media reports. The alleged murder plot may have been the work of a faction loyal to one of the North's top military officials.

The source though did not immediately reveal who was behind the attack or its exact timing, the JoongAng Ilbo newspaper reports in South Korea.

It alleged the assassination attempt appeared to be related to the recent fall and rise of a powerful four-star general Kim Yong-chol, who was demoted last year before being restored to his previous rank and rehabilitated.

General Kim picked up a reputation for being an aggressive military official who was behind the sinking of the South Korean corvette Cheonan in March 2010. Following promotion to a four-star general in February 2012, he was demoted to a two-star lieutenant general just nine months later because of the power struggle when the intelligence department of the Workers' Party and a division of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces were merged into the Reconnaissance General Bureau. The General has since been restored to his four-star status and even appeared alongside Kim Jong-un at a musical recital in Pyongyang last month.

*"It appeared that disgruntled people inside the North moved before the time of the demotion of Kim Yong-chol,"* British newspaper the Express has quoted a source as saying.

The source said an internal power struggle took place last year at the Reconnaissance General Bureau, which was run by General Kim and oversees South Korean operations.

The South Korean newspaper also reports that an exchange of gunfire in Pyongyang last November may have signaled the attempt.

The power struggle even involved an exchange of gunfire, the source said, and it is believed those involved were also behind the attempt on the life of Kim Jong-un.

*"The people who were purged after the gunfight could be related to the assassination attempt,"* the source added.

There were reports saying that North Korea 'test fired' two short-range missiles into the East Sea on Friday.

*"The launch was seen as testing its capability for short-range missiles. It seemed to be conducted on a military-unit level, not at a national level,"* Yonhap news agency has quoted a source in the form of an unnamed military officer.

It's not tensions between North and South Korea, but a breakdown between the country's generals and their young leader Kim Jong-Un which seem to imply that the dictator did not order the test, according to the source.

However, there has been a direct escalation of tension between North and South following the successful test of a nuclear weapon by Pyongyang in February 2013. Earlier, in December 2012, North Korea also successfully launched a rocket carrying a satellite. South Korea then carried out military exercises, with the United States. In turn, the US and the UN have imposed new economic sanctions against North Korea.

North Korea announced its withdrawal from the 60-year armistice agreement with Seoul on Wednesday.

On March 11 the North Korean leader visited artillery positions on the DPRK border and said that North Korea was ready to strike at a small South Korean island of Baengnyeong and turn it into a "sea of flames" ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** Seoul Official Says North Korea Test-Fired 2 Short-Range Missiles During US-SKorean Drills

**Date:** March 16, 2013

**Source:** [Fox News](#)

**Abstract:** A South Korean official says North Korea test-fired a pair of short-range missiles into its eastern waters this week in a likely response to ongoing routine U.S-South Korean military drills.

A military official in Seoul said Saturday the North launched what appeared to be KN-02 missiles during its own drills. He won't say on what day it happened. He declined to be named citing intelligence rules.

North Korea routinely launches short-range missiles in an effort to improve its arsenal.

The latest test comes at a time of rising tension. Pyongyang has threatened nuclear strikes on Seoul and Washington because of the drills and recent U.N sanctions over its third nuclear test.

Analysts say Pyongyang's threats are partly an attempt to push Washington to agree to disarmament-for-aid talks ([Fox News, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korean Video Shows Imagined Attack On Washington

**Date:** March 19, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** A new North Korean propaganda video shows images of what appears to be an imagined missile attack on U.S. government buildings in Washington, including the White House and the Capitol.

[The roughly 4-minute video](#) was posted Monday on the YouTube channel of the North Korean government website Uriminzokkiri.

It carries a montage of clips of different weapons, including artillery guns firing and large missiles on display at military parades.

Just before the three-minute mark, it cuts to footage of the White House in an electronic sight's crosshairs, and then a simulated explosion of the Capitol's dome.

At the same time, the voice narrating the video says, "The White House has been captured in the view of our long-range missile, and the capital of war is within the range of our atomic bomb."

Analysts say that North Korea is still years away from being able to target nuclear missiles at the United States.

But the video's release comes amid spiking tensions between Pyongyang and Washington after the U.N. Security Council voted to impose tougher sanctions on North Korea following its latest nuclear test last month.

In a slew of angry rhetoric in response to the U.N. vote, North Korea has threatened to carry out a pre-emptive nuclear attack on the United States and South Korea and said it was nullifying the armistice agreement that stopped the Korean War in 1953.

Although U.S. officials say they don't believe North Korea is in a position to strike the United States at the moment, Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel last week announced plans to deploy additional ground-based missile interceptors on the West Coast as part of efforts to enhance the nation's ability to defend itself from attack.

This isn't the first time a North Korean propaganda video has evoked the prospect of an attack on the United States.

A video posted on YouTube last month, before the North carried out its most recent underground nuclear test, depicted a city resembling New York with its skyscrapers on fire.

That video was subsequently [removed after the video game maker Activision said those scenes had been lifted](#) from its top-selling game "Call of Duty" ([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Threatens To Attack US Bases In Okinawa, Guam

**Date:** March 21, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** North Korea has threatened to target US airbases in Okinawa and Guam as it issued an air raid alert on Thursday and ordered its military to stand ready, the country's state media reported.

*"The United States is advised not to forget that our precision target tools have within their range the Anderson Air Force base on Guam where the B-52 takes off, as well as the Japanese mainland where nuclear powered submarines are deployed and the navy bases on Okinawa,"* the North Korean command spokesman was quoted as saying by KCNA news agency.

The threats came as a response to the use of nuclear-armed US B-52 bombers in joint war games South Korea held with the US. *"We cannot tolerate the US carrying out nuclear strike drills, setting us as targets, and advertising them as strong warning messages,"* the spokesman said.

The air raid alert was issued at 9:32 am local time (00:32 am GMT) with military units and civilians told to take cover, Korean Central Television said.

A news report by South Korea's Yonhap news agency suggested that the warning appears to be a part of a military drill, though this has not been confirmed by Pyongyang.

This comes amid growing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and ongoing saber-rattling that followed the UN Security Council's imposition of strict sanctions on Pyongyang over its third underground nuclear test in February.

On Monday, the US said that every military resource at its disposal, including its nuclear arsenal, would be available to South Korea in the event of a confrontation with the North.

Earlier in March, Pyongyang threatened all-out nuclear war with the US and South Korea after the two countries began joint military drills on the Korean Peninsula. The North also nullified the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War, claiming the drills were preparations for an invasion ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** U.S. Officials Concerned Over North Korea's 'Ratcheting Up Of Rhetoric'

**Date:** March 28, 2013

**Source:** [CNN](#)

**Abstract:** The Obama administration on Wednesday slammed North Korea's pugnacious rants toward South Korea and the West and a U.S. intelligence official called the strident remarks worrisome.

"The ratcheting up of rhetoric is of concern to us," the official said.

The question is whether this is "just rhetoric," he said. Or, "are things happening behind the scenes indicating the blustering has something to it."

Another U.S. official said there is a lot of uncertainty about North Korea's intentions.

"North Korea is not a paper tiger so it wouldn't be smart to dismiss its provocative behavior as pure bluster," that official said.

"What's not clear right now is how much risk (North Korean leader) Kim Jong Un is willing to run, to show the world and domestic elites that he's a tough guy. His inexperience is certain — his wisdom is still very much in question."

North Korea earlier said it was cutting off a key military hotline with South Korea amid high tensions between the two sides.

"Under the situation where a war may break out any moment, there is no need to keep north-south military communications," the head of a North Korean delegation told the South by telephone Wednesday, according to the North's state-run Korean Central News Agency.

There are several hotlines between North and South Korea. Earlier this month, Pyongyang disconnected a Red Cross hotline that ran through the border village of Panmunjom and was used by officials on both sides, according to the South Korean Unification Ministry.

And senior U.S. officials do not believe the cutting off of some communication by North Korea in itself is indicative of more dramatic action or is conclusive. The officials note that North Korea has cut these links before, some of them multiple times.

"It's part of the current threat-of-the-day pattern. I wouldn't extrapolate it to anything more conclusive," one official said.



“They want attention and they want to scare people both inside and outside their country.”

Officials see steps such as cutting off communication are more substitutes for doing other more dangerous things rather than precursors to more dangerous things.

“That is certainly our fervent hope,” the official said.

At the same time, there is concern about a North Korean miscalculation during this time. The officials said the lack of communication could complicate and hamper the ability of all nations involved (including North Korea, South Korea and the United States) to control and moderate any action — and cycle of reaction should one begin as the result of a North Korean miscalculation.

The North linked its move to annual joint military exercises by South Korea and the United States, which it has cited in a string of threats against the two countries in recent weeks. Tougher sanctions approved by the U.N. Security Council also may have fueled its anger.

“It is important the U.S. send a message. In terms of the military side, the U.S. has clearly sent a message,” the intelligence official said. “When people engage in this sort of rhetoric, you can’t appear as if you are not responding,” the official said.

The intelligence community has been providing the Obama administration with assessments of Kim Jong Un’s control of the regime, but the official would not provide any details of that assessment.

Administration officials also regretted the tough talk from Pyongyang. State Department spokesman Patrick Ventrell cited “more bellicose rhetoric and threats (that) follow a pattern designed to raise tensions and intimidate others.”

Josh Earnest, White House principal deputy press secretary, said the United States is committed to ensuring the security of its allies, such as South Korea.

“The North Koreans are not going to achieve anything through these threats and provocations. They’re only going to further isolate the North Koreans and undermine international efforts to bring peace and stability to northeast Asia,” Earnest said.

Pentagon spokesman George Little spoke on the government’s nuclear threats to the United States and “its more achievable threats to attack South Korean military units and shell border islands.”

“We take their rhetoric seriously, whether it’s outside the norm which it sometimes is, or seems to suggest a more direct threat. And if you look at what they’ve said recently, it’s been extremely provocative, threatening and bellicose. And it’s a complete mystery to me why they would deem it in their own interest to launch this type of rhetoric at us and our allies,” Little said.

The North’s announcement Wednesday appeared likely to affect the movement of people in and out of the Kaesong Industrial Complex, a joint economic cooperation zone between the two Koreas situated on the North’s side of the border.

“The measure taken by North Korea is not beneficial for the stable operation of the Kaesong Industrial Complex, and we urge them to withdraw the measure,” the Unification Ministry said.

On Thursday morning, the day after the North said it was severing the line, South Korean workers were able to cross the border and enter the industrial zone, the semiofficial South Korean news agency Yonhap reported, citing the Immigration and Quarantine office in Paju, near the border.

An initial group of 197 workers went over the border at 8:30 a.m. local time (7:30 p.m. Wednesday ET) after North Korea gave the regular approval for their movement by phone through the industrial district’s management committee, Yonhap said.

A total of 530 South Koreans were due to enter the Kaesong complex on Thursday, and 511 are scheduled to come back into South Korea, according to Yonhap.

A symbol of North-South cooperation, the Kaesong complex is also seen as an important source of hard currency for the regime in Pyongyang.

The North previously cut off the Kaesong military hotline in March 2009 — also during annual U.S.-South Korean military exercises — but later reinstated it, according to Yonhap.

[The slew of recent fiery rhetoric](#) from Pyongyang has included threats of pre-emptive nuclear strikes against the United States and South Korea, as well as the declaration that the armistice that stopped the Korean War in 1953 is no longer valid.

#### [Behind the veil: A rare look at life in North Korea](#)

On Tuesday, the North said it planned to place military units tasked with targeting U.S. bases under [combat-ready status](#).

Most observers say North Korea is still years away from having the technology to deliver a nuclear warhead on a missile, but it does have plenty of conventional military firepower, including medium-range ballistic missiles that can carry high explosives for hundreds of miles.

The heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula came after the North carried out a long-range rocket launch in December and an underground nuclear test last month, prompting the U.N. Security Council to step up sanctions on the secretive regime([CNN, 2013](#)).

---

**Title:** North Korea Threats Timeline

**Date:** March 31, 2013

**Source:** [RT](#)

**Abstract:** The Korean Peninsula is experiencing a new period of high tensions, with both sides exchanging harsh rhetoric and promising retribution for any provocations. However, the roots of this conflict date back to the end of World War II in 1945.

Up until 1945 Korea remained under Japanese colonial rule but after Japan surrendered to the Allied Powers, the land was divided along the 38th parallel, with American forces staying to the south of the demarcation line and Soviet troops to the north.

In 1948, two states were established on the peninsula: the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

As a result of political and military contradictions the Korean War was sparked on June 25, 1950. South Korea was getting military aid from the US and 15 other states, while the DPRK was backed by China and the USSR.

On July 27, 1953 the conflicting sides signed a ceasefire agreement. A peace treaty agreement however has never been signed, so formally they have been in a state of war ever since.

The 60s were marked by repeated attacks and armed provocations by both states, which led to the deaths of hundreds of Koreans. Tensions were also stoked between Pyongyang and Washington in 1968 when an intelligence ship, USS Pueblo, was seized by North Korean gunboats. In 1969 North Korea shot down a US reconnaissance plane killing 31 Americans.

In the following decades, the North and South Koreas took steps to ease tensions. Following secret negotiations on July 4, 1972, the North and South even settled basic principles for reunification without interference from foreign powers.

The 1980s were a period of relative calm which was punctuated by two notorious incidents purportedly carried out by North Korean agents.

In 1983, three senior South Korean politicians and 18 others were killed in Rangoon, Burma, in a bomb attack targeting Chun Doo-hwan, the fifth President of South Korea. One of the captured bombers confessed to being a North Korean military officer.

In 1987, a bomb detonated mid-air on a Korean Air flight from Baghdad to Seoul killing all 115 on board. The bombing, blamed on North Korea placed the country on the US list of Designated State Sponsors of Terrorism until 2008.

Although the incidents deeply strained relations between the two states, in September 1990 the first high-level talks were held in Seoul, and in December 1991 North and South Korea signed the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non- aggression, Exchange and Cooperation.

Also in 1991, both states joined the United Nations.

In 1992, North Korea agreed to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect sites suspected of potential nuclear weapons development. However, over the next two years access to those sites was subsequently denied.

In 1994, Kim Il Sung, known as the "*Great Leader*" of the DPRK since 1948 died. His son, Kim Jong-il, assumed power and was known as

*“Dear Leader.”* North Korea subsequently agreed to freeze its nuclear program in exchange for \$5 billion worth of free fuel and two nuclear reactors.

In 1996, during the severe famine that killed up to 3.5 million people according to different estimations, Pyongyang threatened it would scrap the armistice with the South.

In 1998, North Korea launched a rocket over Japan, which landed in the Pacific Ocean. Pyongyang claimed it had successfully put a satellite into orbit.

In June 2000, relations took a turn for the better when during the first Inter-Korean Summit Kim Jong-il agreed to stop all propaganda broadcasts against the South.

Tensions on the peninsula began to sour significantly in 2002, after George W. Bush declared North Korea to be a part of the

*“Axis of Evil.”* In June of that year, North and South Korean naval vessels clashed in the Yellow Sea, killing around 30 North and four South Korean sailors.

In October the United States stopped oil shipments to DPRK in response to the country’s secretive nuclear weapons program. The DPRK responded by kicking out international nuclear inspectors and reactivating its Yongbyon reactor.

In January 2003, the DPRK withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), kicking off the ongoing nuclear crisis. That July, Pyongyang announced it had enough plutonium to start making nuclear bombs.

The following month, Six-party talks – South Korea, North Korea, China, the US, Russia and Japan – kicked off in Beijing, though Washington and Pyongyang failed to reach a consensus.

The next several years saw a series of failed negotiations, with North Korea claiming to test its first nuclear weapon in October 2006.

But the following year, Six-nation talks resumed in Beijing, with North Korea agreeing to close its main nuclear reactor in exchange for fuel aid.

Relations with Seoul also somewhat thawed, with the two sides signing a “Declaration on inter-Korean relations, peace and prosperity” during the second Inter-Korean Summit.

The presidents of North and South Korea further promised to hold talks to formally end the Korean War.

By 2008, relations once again soured between the two sides, and in January 2009 Pyongyang said it would scrap all military and political deals with the South.

Despite conciliatory gestures, North Korea’s alleged sinking of a South Korean warship in March 2010 dramatically escalated tensions.

In December 2011, Kim Jong-il died and his son Kim Jong-un was named his successor.

The young North Korean leader quickly consolidated all the power into his hands. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kim Il Sung, in April 2012, Pyongyang launched a long-range ballistic rocket. The rocket fell into the sea.

In August 2012, ahead of the annual US-South Korean drills, Kim Jong-un announced that the North Korean army was ready to deal “*deadly blows*” in “*an all-out counter-offensive*” in case the country’s territory is violated or even a single shell falls on North Korean soil.

A few months later North Korea announced to have developed ballistic missiles capable of reaching the US mainland and then revealed a plan to try again to send a satellite into space. The launch took place on December 12 and prompted further UN sanctions on the North.

In January 2013 North Korea announced it was planning a new nuclear test, raising the confrontation with the US to a whole new level.

On February 12, North Korea conducted its third nuclear test and warned that further measures would follow if the US continued its “*hostility*” against the North. The UN subsequently imposed more sanctions on the country.

The rhetoric became even harsher in March with threats to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike against South Korea and the US. The North further threatened to scrap the truce with the South and nullify the joint declaration on denuclearization.

On March 29, following a mock bombing of North Korea by a US B-2 stealth bomber during a joint military drills, Pyongyang announced that “the time has come to settle accounts with the US imperialists” and ordered rocket units to be put on standby to fire on US bases in the South Pacific.

The following day, March 30, North Korea declared it was entering a “[state of war](#)” against its Southern neighbor, stating that from now on any issues between the two countries would be resolved in a “*wartime manner*.”

Pyongyang also warned it would retaliate against any provocations by the US and South Korea without “any prior notice.”

The decision by the US to deploy two nuclear-capable B-2 bombers to participate in joint military drills with South Korea prompted Pyongyang to harden its position in its long-term conflict with the United States, North Korea’s State News Agency said in a report released on Saturday.

North Korean rocket units are reportedly on standby to fire on [US bases](#) in the South Pacific.

However, in the capital of Pyongyang, life was continuing normally despite the declared state of war, Itar-Tass reported. There was no observable mobilization of military forces in the city, or any changes in troop deployments to foreign embassies. Shops and restaurants remained open, and there were no interruptions to the city’s public transportation system.

On April 1 the US upped the ante again by announcing deployment of [several F-22 stealth fighter jets](#) to the Korean peninsula. The advanced radar-evading F-22 Raptors were moved from Kadena Air Base in Okinawa to the Osan Air Base, the main US base in South Korea ([RT, 2013](#)).

---

This entry was posted in [Uncategorized](#). Bookmark the [permalink](#).

---